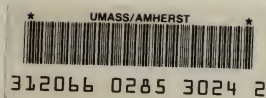


MASS. Y3, C1 72: C33/K1+



GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
COLLECTION
MAY 23 1982
IN THE MASSACHUSETTS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

921/18

MASS. Y3.CCQ2:C33/Kit insert 3



MASS. Y3.CCQ2:C33/Kit insert 2

MASS. Y3.CCQ2:C33/Kit insert 1

CELEBRATE DISCO

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT
COLLECTION

MAY 18 1992

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
Depository Copy

Introduction

The Quincentennial of the voyages of Christopher Columbus is an important and far-reaching occasion to occur. Its scope is international, with programming that is global. Millions are joining together to reflect on and celebrate the changes the face of the world.

In 1984, the Massachusetts Legislature created the Columbus Quincentennial Commission to commemorate Columbus' voyages of discovery in 1492. In 1988, the creation of Celebrate Discovery, Inc. (CDI), and the Commission charged this entity with the task of planning and conducting a program of events and activities.



CELEBRATE DISCOVERY

Calendar
of
Activities

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT
COLLECTION

MAY 18 1992

Traci Miringoff

Account Supervisor

Harron & Associates, Inc.
229 Berkeley Street
Telephone 617 267-7366

Public Relations & Marketing
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
Fax 617 267-7612

HARRON
& ASSOCIATES

MASS. Y3.CCQ2: C33/Kit insert 5



A Massachusetts Program to Commemorate the Quincentennial of the Voyages of the Drive to Discover.

MASS. Y3.CCQ2: C33/Kit insert 4



GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT
COLLECTION

MAY 18 1992

University of Massachusetts
Depository Copy
"A Plea for Justice
and Peace in the World"

Presented by
Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™
and

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT
COLLECTION

MAY 18 1992

University of Massachusetts
Depository Copy

id Discovery

nazzi
:husetts
s
nission

airperson
c. and
ospital

Board Member
ic. and
-TV

m Bulger,
chusetts Senate

MASS. Y3.CC22 : C33/K+insert 1



CELEBRATE DISCOVERY

Calendar
of
Activities

MASSACHUSETTS DOCUMENT COLLECTION
MAY 1 & 1992
DEPOSITORY CODE

*A Massachusetts Program
to Commemorate
The Quincentennial
of the Voyages of
Christopher Columbus*

*A Celebration of Spirit, Innovation,
and the Drive to Discover*

How to become involved in the Quincentennial Celebration of Discovery

Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™ is pleased to announce the following events and activities that will be occurring in 1991 and 1992 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the voyages of Christopher Columbus. If your institution or organization has a special activity you would like to be included in our next calendar please send the information in a letter to Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™, 229 Berkeley Street, Boston, MA 02116. A committee of the Massachusetts Quincentennial Commission and Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™ will decide if your activity fits the guidelines outlined below. These activities endorsed by Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™ will enable you to use the official Quincentennial designation. For this reason, your activity must meet certain basic criteria to qualify. The event or activity must:

- be not-for-profit, although fees may be charged to cover the expenses involved in producing the program.
- be non-exclusionary, with all events open to the public.
- increase awareness of the Quincentennial anniversary of the voyages of discovery.
- be educational in nature.
- promote understanding of the many diverse cultures which comprise America.

Officially Endorsed Events and Activities

ACTIVITIES

Boston Turns 2000 development of curriculum for Boston schoolchildren to study what various cultures were doing in 1492. ☎ (617) 247-0109.

Boston University School of Music, Tanglewood Institute symposium on music education. Summer, 1992. ☎ (617) 353-3386.

Hull High School development of a curriculum design for study of Columbus, including special events: "Arts and Culture Week" and "Foreign Language Week." ☎ (617) 925-3000.

Wheelock College Library production of a bibliography of children's books about discovery and Columbus. ☎ (617) 734-5205.

EXHIBITS

The Boston Society of Architects, events and exhibits on the built environment, as part of the American Institute of Architects annual convention, 1992. ☎ (617) 951-1433.

Custom House Maritime Museum "Faith, Hope and Love, Families Sail the Seas," exhibit of little-known maritime history, 1992. ☎ (508) 462-8681.

Manchester Arts Council Columbus Weekend Arts Gala. October, 1991 and 1992.

Massachusetts Horticulture Society "Discovering the Americas," 1992 Flower Show. March 14-22, 1992, at the Bayside Exposition Center. ☎ (617) 536-9280.

FESTIVALS

The First Step School and Ware Community Theatre "A Weekend with Columbus," fair and festival. October 11-12, 1992. ☎ (413) 967-7548.

Westfield Arts Council West/Fest, a community cultural festival with the theme, "The Year of the Child." May 18-19, 1991. ☎ (413) 586-5100.

PERFORMANCES

Brown Bag Opera, Inc. production of "La Traviata," which includes an educational program on tuberculosis. ☎ (617) 332-6635.

Burncoat Senior High School dance, music, theatre and visual arts events regarding the voyages of Christopher Columbus being produced by the Magnet Program. ☎ (508) 799-3300.

Songs of South America/Anzandas educational concerts of ethnic music. ☎ (508) 475-1116.

Voice of the Turtle concerts of the music of the Sephardic Jews of Spain-ongoing. ☎ (617) 536-7464.

Zamir Chorale performances feature historic music of the Sephardic Jews-ongoing. ☎ (508) 462-7745.

SPECIAL EVENTS

20th IAAF World Cross Country Championship Committee Quincentenary Jubilee 5K Run. March 22, 1992, in Franklin Park. ☎ (508) 655-6270.

Boston's First Night and Environmental Bell Ringing, to celebrate the spirit of discovery. December 31, 1991. ☎ (617) 542-1399.

PARADES

Columbus Day Parade 1991, Sunday, October 13, 1991, 1 to 4 p.m., Boston. ☎ (617) 725-3911.

Worcester Columbus Day Parade, Monday, October 14, 1991, 12:00 noon. ☎ (508) 832-7101.

CELEBRATE DISCOVERY, INC.™ ACTIVITIES

WCVB-Channel 5 Boston "Moments of Discovery," a series of 30-second television spots about discoveries by Massachusetts residents, 7:28 p.m., 3 nights per week, ongoing throughout 1992.

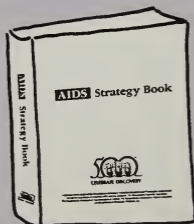
Celebration for Peace and Justice, October 12, 1991, a symbolic lighting of lanterns at Boston's Old North Church representing hopes for peace and justice all over the world. ☎ (617) 536-1992.

Day of Discovery, October 14, 1991. Museums and other institutions across the state will open for special events and activities to discover our cultural heritage. In cooperation with the Massachusetts Cultural Council.

☎ (617) 536-1992.



Now you can order your very own Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™ T-shirt by calling Bull & Finch Enterprises at ☎ 1(800) 962-3333.



If you would like to order a copy of the *AIDS Strategy Book*, originally funded by *Burroughs Wellcome Company*, at \$45 per copy, please send a check to ☐ Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™
229 Berkeley St., Boston, MA 02116



CELEBRATE DISCOVERY

Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™
229 Berkeley Street
Boston, MA 02116

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
BOSTON, MA
PERMIT NO. 313

MASS. 43.CC22:C33/Kit insert 2



CELEBRATE DISCOVERY

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT
COLLECTION

MAY 18 1992
*A Massachusetts Program
to Commemorate*
Depository Copy

*The Quincentennial
of the Voyages of
Christopher Columbus*

*A Celebration of
Spirit, Innovation,
and the Drive to
Discover*

Celebrations are moments in time that give us the opportunity to reflect on our past, our present, and our future. They are benchmarks of understanding. Celebrations inspire us to dream.

When a hero is involved, as in the case of the Christopher Columbus Quincentennial, the effect of the celebration is even more powerful. Heroes are role models who provide us with standards to which we, as individuals, can aspire. Heroes give us a personal connection with the historic event. Heroes bring history to life.

Celebrate Discovery, Inc.[™] provides us with an ideal opportunity to take part in an important and uniquely historic occasion. The Quincentennial anniversary of Columbus' voyages has particular significance for Massachusetts. Our state, of all these United States, truly embodies the spirit of discovery symbolized by his journeys. We too, have made many discoveries that changed the world, and in culture and commerce, Massachusetts continues to inspire and excite the imagination of all who desire discovery.

Our Blueprint for Discovery

The Quincentennial anniversary of the voyages of Christopher Columbus will surely be one of the most important celebrations to occur in many years. In Massachusetts, the celebration is being guided by Celebrate Discovery, Inc.[™] which was created by the Massachusetts Quincentennial Commission to lead the state's commemoration. In carrying out this charge, Celebrate Discovery, Inc.[™] has planned a series of celebratory activities for each year through 1992, which will promote and celebrate the Spirit of Discovery. These statewide programs will highlight the many innovations and discoveries made in Massachusetts. In 1990, our discovery theme will focus on health care solutions; in 1991, family and community; and in 1992, on Massachusetts and its environment.



Local Initiatives: The Key to the Quincentennial Celebration's Success

In order to involve as many Massachusetts residents as possible in this momentous celebration, Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™ has been empowered to endorse Quincentennial initiatives by local community groups. Initiatives endorsed by Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™ will receive official designation, and will be listed in the annual events calendar distributed to businesses, individuals, and local governments throughout the state. By highlighting the cultural diversity which has been so important to Massachusetts' growth, these local initiatives will form the real heart of the Quincentennial celebration, carrying the excitement and the message of discovery to every corner of the Commonwealth.

Guidelines for Local Initiatives to Celebrate Discovery

Activities endorsed by Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™ will have a special significance, symbolized by the official Quincentennial designation. For this reason, local initiatives must meet certain basic criteria to qualify as official Celebrate Discovery programs. The event or activity must:

- be not-for-profit, although fees may be charged to cover the expenses involved in producing the program.
- be non-exclusionary, with all events open to the public.
- increase awareness of the Quincentennial anniversary of the voyages of discovery.
- be educational in nature.
- promote understanding of the many diverse cultures which comprise America.

How to Become Involved in the Quincentennial Celebration of Discovery

Celebrate Discovery, Inc.[™] is depending on local organizations across the state to make this occasion a success. Groups who are interested in taking part in the Quincentennial Celebration, and having their activities officially recognized and listed in the Celebrate Discovery, Inc.[™] Calendars, should submit a letter to Celebrate Discovery, Inc.[™] / Massachusetts Quincentennial Commission, 229 Berkeley Street, Boston, MA 02116. The letter should describe the proposed activity and show how it fits with the guidelines outlined above. The guidelines committee of these two organizations will review the letter. Upon acceptance, the committees will issue a letter to the designated group, along with artwork bearing the official Quincentennial logo. The logo may be used on all materials relat-

ing to the event or program that has been approved. In addition, approved projects will be listed in the official calendar of activities, the first of which will be ready for printing at the beginning of 1991.

Celebrate Discovery, Inc.[™] has a limited number of small grants available to assist groups in funding their Quincentennial activities. Groups who would like to apply for this funding should indicate this in the letter of description submitted. Funds will only be distributed to duly constituted organizations, preferably those with 501(c)(3) status. Please include the total budget for the project, and the name and address of the person responsible for its implementation. Additional funding for Quincentennial activities may be available through the Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities and your local Arts Lottery Council.

For more information, please contact Celebrate Discovery, Inc.,[™] at (617) 536-1992 or the Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities at (617) 451-9021. Persons interested in receiving this brochure in Spanish, Portuguese, French or Italian, should call Celebrate Discovery, Inc.,[™] at (617) 536-1992.

This brochure was made possible by

BayBank[®]



CELEBRATE DISCOVERY

Celebrate Discovery, Inc.TM

229 Berkeley Street
Boston, MA 02116

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
BOSTON, MA
PERMIT NO. 1

This brochure was made possible by

BayBank[®]

MASS. Y3.CCQ2 : C33 / K1: insert 4



MAY 18 1992

*"A Plea for Justice
and Peace in the World"*

Presented by

Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™

and

*The Massachusetts Christopher Columbus
Quincentennial Commission*

*A Massachusetts Program to Commemorate
The Quincentennial of the Voyages of
Christopher Columbus*

*A Celebration of Spirit, Innovation
and the Drive to Discover*

*October 14th, 1991
7 o'clock*

1992 marks the 500th anniversary of the voyages of Christopher Columbus. This event has captured the imagination of the world. Each century since 1492 has looked at this occasion in a different way. In the sixteenth century, Columbus' accomplishments were denied and his legacy little mentioned. By the eighteenth century, however, the Founding Fathers of the American Revolution looked upon Columbus as one of the greatest heroes of all time. Today, we see Christopher Columbus as a man of complex character, a man of his time. What is most important about this anniversary is that it gives us the opportunity to look back at our past, to see where we are in the present, and to make some choices about where we want to be in the future. That is our goal this evening. It is especially appropriate that we hold this event in the Old North Church. It was here that the lanterns were lit that signaled the beginning of democracy for the New World. Tonight we are rekindling these lanterns. This time they are not only a signal but a plea for us to strive for justice and peace for all mankind.

Organ Prelude Carole Davidson
Organist, The Old North Church

Non E Tempo Members of the Boston Camerata
 Marco Cara, 1490 *Glovianne Collver, lute & guitar*
 Michael Collver, *voice & cornomuto*

Una Sanosa Porfia
 Juan del Encina,
 1468-1522 *John Fleagle, voice*

Criador Hasta Cuando
 Traditional Sephardic

These pieces of music were performed in Spain in the fifteenth century. Sephardic was the language of the Jews who were expelled from Spain in 1492, the same time that Columbus was leaving on his first voyage.

Music of the Andes Forteleza

These sounds were heard in the hills of what is now South America for hundreds of years before Columbus landed on the shores of this continent.



Welcome	Senator Louis P. Bertonazzi, Chairman of The Massachusetts Christopher Columbus Quincentennial Commission
An Opportunity	Mr. John Peters, Executive Director of Native American Affairs, Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Ayo Visto Lo Mappa Mundi . . .	Members of the Boston Camerata
Anonymous, c.1480	
<i>This Italian folk song, about seeing the map of the world, was one Columbus could have heard.</i>	
Christopher Columbus.	The Honorable Paul Cellucci, Lt. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Soleaves	Members of the Boston Camerata
Traditional Flamenco	
Readings	Cecilia Soriano-Bresnahan
from North America's first woman writer, Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz	
An Anthem of Praise	Old North Singers
Antonin Dvorak	Douglass Davidson, <i>conductor</i>
Remarks	Elma Lewis, Founder/Artistic Director, National Center for Afro-American Artists
Chorus	Children of Many Persuasions
Address	The Reverend Dr. Robert W. Golledge, Vicar, Old North Church
Lighting of the Lanterns	Monika Korsnes, Christopher Whynot, Jamie R. Tom, Jamie Scott, Joshua Colón, Vincent Michael Ciampa, Nicole Stefanini, Autaquay Peters
Alleluia.	Old North Singers
Randall Thompson	

*Contributers to
Celebrate Discovery, Inc.™*

Albert Steiger, Inc.
Ames Foundation, Inc.
Baybanks
The Boston Pops
Burroughs Wellcome Company
Campanelli Investment Prop.
Campanelli Tedeschi Trust
Concerned Citizens
CWT Specialty Stores
Daniel Muzzo
Doris Cole
The Commerce Group
Crane and Company, Inc.
Downtown Crossing Association
Filene's/May's Department Stores
Framingham Columbus Society
Harron & Associates
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Joseph Alviani
Jordan Marsh
Lechmere Inc.
Martini & Rossi
Massachusetts Hospital Association
Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities
Massachusetts Medical Society
The New England
New England Telephone
NYNEX
Peter Biagetti
Pyramid Development
The Stop & Shop Companies
Ted Tomasone
WCVB TV Moments of Discovery

MASS. Y3.CC22:C33/Kir insert 3



CELEBRATE DISCOVERY

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT
COLLECTION

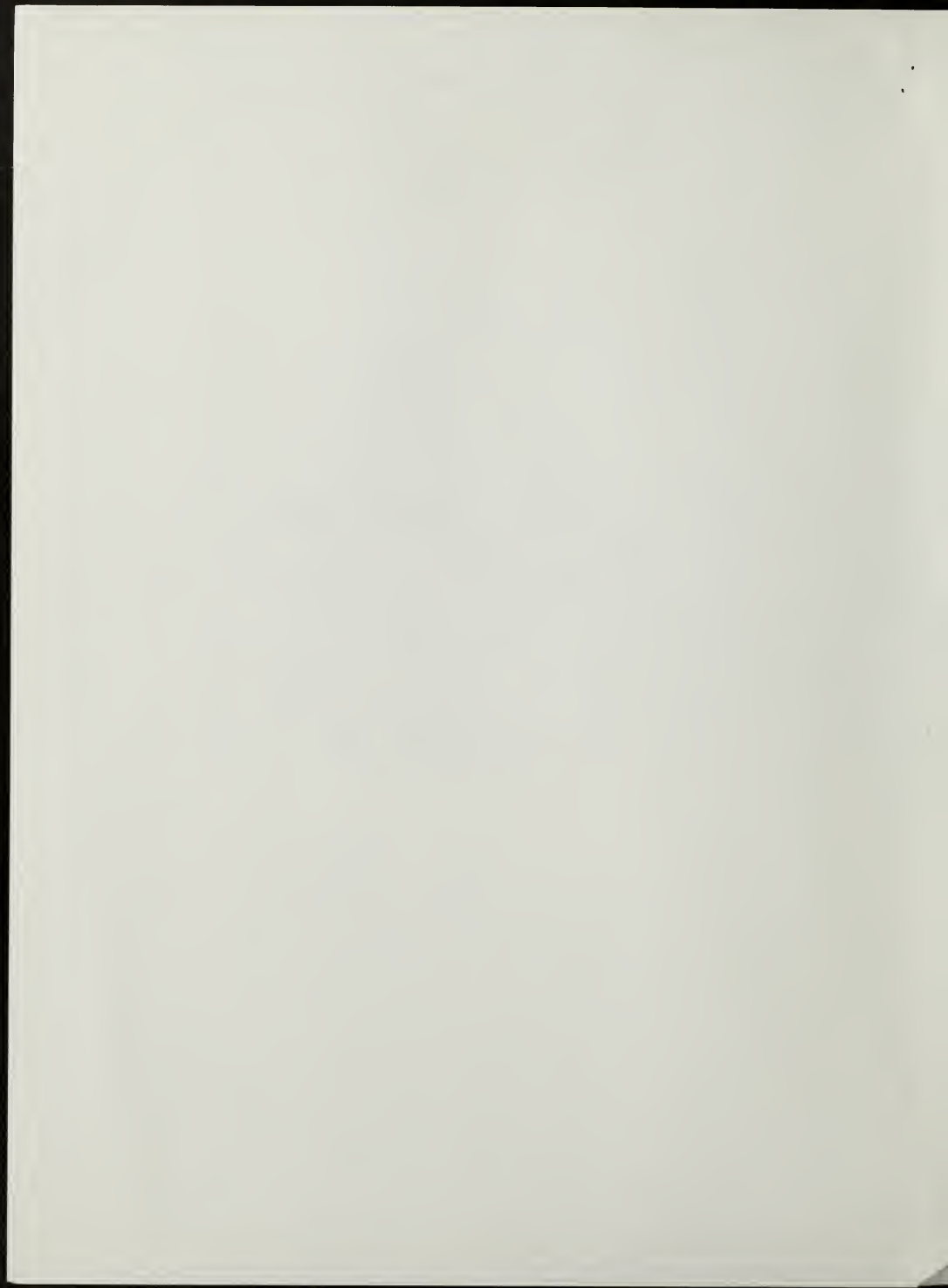
MAY 18 1992

University of Massachusetts
Depository Copy

Introduction

The Quincentennial of the voyages of Christopher Columbus is one of the most important and far-reaching occasions to occur in many years. The celebration's scope is international, with programming that is captivating people around the globe. Millions are joining together to reflect on the voyages that literally changed the face of the world.

In 1984, the Massachusetts Legislature created the Massachusetts Christopher Columbus Quincentennial Commission to commemorate the anniversary of Columbus' voyages of discovery in 1492. In 1989, the Commission endorsed the creation of Celebrate Discovery, Inc.(CDI), a 501(c)3 corporation. The Commission charged this entity with the task of leading the state's 4-year program of events and activities.



Celebrate Discovery Programs

Goals

- The goal of Celebrate Discovery, Inc. is to use the Quincentennial as an opportunity to reflect on Massachusetts' history and decide where we, as a society, would like to be in the future. The overriding theme of the occasion is a call to celebrate the spirit of innovation and the desire to discover that is so much a part of the Commonwealth.

Programs

- In 1990, a 500-page **AIDS Strategy Book**, funded by Burroughs Wellcome, was sent to the state's cities and towns in order to help officials handle this sensitive issue.

- In 1990, John Williams of The Boston Pops created a special **Quincentennial Fanfare** which premiered at The Esplanade on July 4.

- Beginning in 1990, a series of 30-second spots began to run on WCVB-TV, Channel 5, Boston, highlighting the discoveries of Massachusetts residents. These "**Moments of Discovery**" will continue through 1992.

- In 1990, a **Brochure**, calling for participation in the year's events, was sent to 25,000 organizations and institutions across the Commonwealth. It was funded by BayBank.

- In 1991, the first annual **Honor Roll of Discovery and Innovation**, saluting the achievements of commerce and industry in the Commonwealth, was announced. A second Honor Roll is planned for 1992.

- In 1991, a **Plea for Justice and Peace in the World** was held at Old North Church in Boston.

- Two **Calendars** listing all Quincentennial activities statewide have been planned; one was mailed in 1991, the other is being organized for 1992.

- Columbus Weekend, 1992 will be **Days of Discovery** in Massachusetts as parades occur in Worcester, Springfield, and Boston.

- Also that weekend, a dinner sponsored by the Massachusetts Hospital Association and the Massachusetts Medical Society will honor Massachusetts recipients of the Nobel Prize. At the dinner, the first annual **Massachusetts Columbus Quincentennial Award**, funded by an endowment, will go to a state resident who can be credited with a significant innovation or discovery during the 5 years previous to October 1992.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF HENRY THE SECOND

BY JOHN GILBERT FROTHINGHAM

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 15, N. W. CORNER OF MARKET STREET, 1854.

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 15, N. W. CORNER OF MARKET STREET, 1854.

THE HISTORY OF THE

Celebrate Discovery, Inc.TM

Board Members

Elaine S. Ullian
Chairperson

Arthur Troy
Vice Chairperson

Joseph Alviani
Treasurer

Louis P. Bertonazzi

Bernard J. Carey, Jr.

Paul A. Cellucci

Doris Cole

Peter Cuenca

Joseph E. Fernandes

Harold Frank

Joseph Genovese

David Herlihy

Edward Hunter

Ellen Janos

Paul La Camera

Douglas McGarrah

Joseph Melvin

E. James Morton

Patrick B. Moscaritolo

Giles E. Mosher, Jr.

Basil A. Petricca

Luis Prado

Arthur J. Remillard

John W. Rowe

David Tebaldi

The Honorable John A. Volpe

Faulkner Hospital

New England Telephone Company

Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky & Popeo

State Senator

Massachusetts Association for Mental Health, Inc.

Lt. Governor of Massachusetts

Cole & Goyette

La Semana

Portuguese Times & Cable Network

Jordan Marsh

Ernst and Young

IBM

TWA

Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky & Popeo

WCVB-TV Channel 5

Foley, Hoag & Elliot

Filene's

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company

Greater Boston Convention & Visitors Bureau

BayBank Middlesex

Petricca Industries

La Alianza Hispana

The Commerce Group, Inc.

New England Electric System

Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities

Former Ambassador to Italy

THEORY OF THE EARTH

1. THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY	1
2. THE EARTH'S INTERIOR	2
3. THE EARTH'S SURFACE	3
4. THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE	4
5. THE EARTH'S HYDROSPHERE	5
6. THE EARTH'S BIOSPHERE	6
7. THE EARTH'S CLIMATE	7
8. THE EARTH'S SOILS	8
9. THE EARTH'S PLANTS	9
10. THE EARTH'S ANIMALS	10
11. THE EARTH'S HUMAN POPULATION	11
12. THE EARTH'S CULTURE	12
13. THE EARTH'S ECONOMY	13
14. THE EARTH'S POLITICS	14
15. THE EARTH'S RELIGION	15
16. THE EARTH'S ARTS	16
17. THE EARTH'S SCIENCE	17
18. THE EARTH'S TECHNOLOGY	18
19. THE EARTH'S ENVIRONMENT	19
20. THE EARTH'S FUTURE	20

Officially Endorsed Events and Activities

ACTIVITIES

Boston Turns 2000

Development of curriculum for Boston schoolchildren to study what various cultures were doing in 1492.

Boston University School of Music, Tanglewood Institute

A symposium on music education. Summer 1992.

Hull High School

Development of a curriculum design for study of Columbus.

Wheelock College Library

Production of a bibliography of children's books about discovery and Columbus.

EXHIBITS

Boston Society of Architects

Events and exhibitions on the built environment. 1992.

Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum

Exhibition of Columbus and the New World of Philately. Stamps, souvenir sheets and envelopes honoring the Discovery of America. October 2, 1992 - January 2, 1993.

Children's Museum

"If We Could Talk to Columbus." Exhibit 1992.

Custom House Maritime Museum

"Faith, Hope and Love, Families Sail the Sea." An exhibit of little-known maritime history. 1992.

Historical Society of Old Newbury

"In the Spirit of Discovery." A celebration of the spirit of discovery as evidenced by Newburyport people. May 1, 1991 - October 31, 1992.

Institute of Contemporary Art

"El Corazon Sangrante, The Bleeding Heart." Films, exhibits, performances of contemporary artists linking them to historical Latin American art. October 25, 1991 - January, 1992.

Manchester Arts Council

Columbus Weekend Arts Gala. October 1991 and 1992.

Massachusetts Horticulture Society

"Rediscovering the Americas." 1992 Flower Show. March 14-22, 1992 at the Bayside Expo Center.

Museums of Boston

"1,492 Things to Discover at the Museums of Boston." May 1992.

Peabody Museum of Salem

"We Claim These Shores." Exhibition concerning Native Americans and the European Settlement of Massachusetts Bay. April 16, 1992 - January 15, 1993.

Plimoth Plantation

Sail '92. Part of the 250 ships sailing to Boston Harbor. July 11-16, 1992.

The Space

"Plowing the Sea: The Dialectics of Discovery." Artists and scholars examine cultural interactions in the New World. April, 1992 - June, 1993.

Springfield Library and Science Museums

"Columbus '92." Exhibit of Native American Peoples at the time of Columbus' arrival. October, 1992.

FESTIVALS

The First Step School and Ware Community

Boston Festival

Discover Boston. The city becomes one grand concert hall for performances and special events. February 14 - March 15, 1992.

"A Weekend with Columbus"

Fair and festival. October 11-12, 1992.

Westfield Arts Council

West/Fest, a community cultural festival with the theme, "The Year of the Child." May 18-19, 1991.

Officially Endorsed Events and Activities

continued

PERFORMANCES

Brown Bag Opera, Inc.

Production of "La Traviata" that includes an educational program on tuberculosis.

Burncoat Senior High School

Dance, music, theatre and visual arts events regarding the voyages of Christopher Columbus being produced.

Cambridge Performance Project

Outdoor Festival of Native Peoples in Danahy Park, Cambridge. May, 1992.

Christopher Columbus Follies

An original piece about the legacy of Columbus. Opens February 29, 1992 at University of Massachusetts, Amherst's New World Theatre.

Live Oaks

Five touring musical and dramatic pieces with discovery themes. Throughout 1992.

Royal Liverpool Philharmonic

Christopher Columbus Commemorative Concert at Symphony Hall, Boston. February 16, 1992 at 8:00 p.m.

Songs of South America/Anzandas

Educational concerts of ethnic music.

Underground Railway Theatre

"The Discovery of Columbus." Introduction to Native American culture through puppets and masked actors. Running throughout 1992; available to schools.

Voice of the Turtle

Concerts of the music of the Sephardic Jews of Spain.

Zamir Chorale

Performances feature historic music of the Sephardic Jews.

SPECIAL EVENTS

20th IAAF World Cross Country Championships and Quincentenary Jubilee 5K Run for the Public

March 21-22, 1992 in Franklin Park.

Boston's First Night and Environmental Bell Ringing

To celebrate the spirit of discovery. December 31, 1991.

Grand Regatta Columbus '92

Tall Ships display in Boston Harbor. July 11-16, 1992.

Newton Cultural Affairs Commission

Open air market representing all nations. Evening band concert, dancing, and fireworks. July 4, 1992.

Newton Cultural Affairs Commission

Christopher Columbus River Celebration along the Charles River in Newton. A two-day Harvest Fair with a carnival, entertainment, and a re-enactment of Christopher Columbus' landing. October 11-12, 1992.

250th Birthday Celebration of Faneuil Hall

September 10-13, 1992.

PARADES

Columbus Day Parade

Sunday, October 13, 1991, in Boston.

Springfield Columbus Day Parade

Date and time to be announced.

Worcester Columbus Day Parade

Monday, October 14, 1991 at 12:00 p.m.



CELEBRATE DISCOVERY



GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT
COLLECTION

MAY 18 1992

University of Massachusetts
Library Copy

A Massachusetts Program to Commemorate the Quincentennial of the Voyages of Christopher Columbus. A Celebration of Spirit, Innovation, and the Drive to Discover.

The Massachusetts Honor Roll of Innovation and Discovery

Program

Welcome and Introductions

Senator Louis P. Bertonazzi
Chairman, The Massachusetts
Christopher Columbus
Quincentennial Commission

Remarks

Mrs. Elaine Ullian, Chairperson
Celebrate Discovery, Inc. and
President, Faulkner Hospital

Mr. Paul La Camara, Board Member
Celebrate Discovery, Inc. and
Vice President, WCVB-TV

The Honorable William Bulger,
President of the Massachusetts Senate

The Honorable Charles Flaherty,
Speaker of the Massachusetts House
of Representatives

The Honorable Paul Cellucci,
Lt. Governor of the Commonwealth
of Massachusetts

His Excellency William F. Weld,
Governor of the Commonwealth
of Massachusetts

Induction Ceremony

Lt. Governor Cellucci
Senator Bertonazzi

Reception



The Massachusetts Honor Roll of Innovation and Discovery

ADLPIPE, Inc. for work station engineering software and distributed database innovations

Advanced Video Products, Inc. for its innovations in workstations for display communications and storage of medical and industrial images

Albert Steiger, Inc. for innovation in fashion merchandising

American Optical Corporation for the TruVision Lifetime System of Lenses

Arthur D. Little, Inc. for its Technology Resource Center's developments for the U.S. Postal Service

Asher-Winer Company, Inc. for being Massachusetts' oldest continuous manufacturer of men's apparel

Avedis Zildjian Company for the discovery of the modern musical cymbal

Bank of Boston for the Boston Plan for Excellence in the Public Schools

Banyan Systems, Inc. for Enterprise-Wide PC Networking

BayBank, Inc. for X-PRESS 24 which revolutionized the way consumers conduct their banking

Biogen for contributions to the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Hepatitis B

Bolt, Beranek, & Newman Inc. for BBN Advanced Computers' innovations in parallel processing computing

Bose Corporation for innovation in advanced acoustical engineering

Boston Edison Company for 100 years of electrical transmission innovations including its underground network, the Warren Regulating Clock, and high pressure turbines

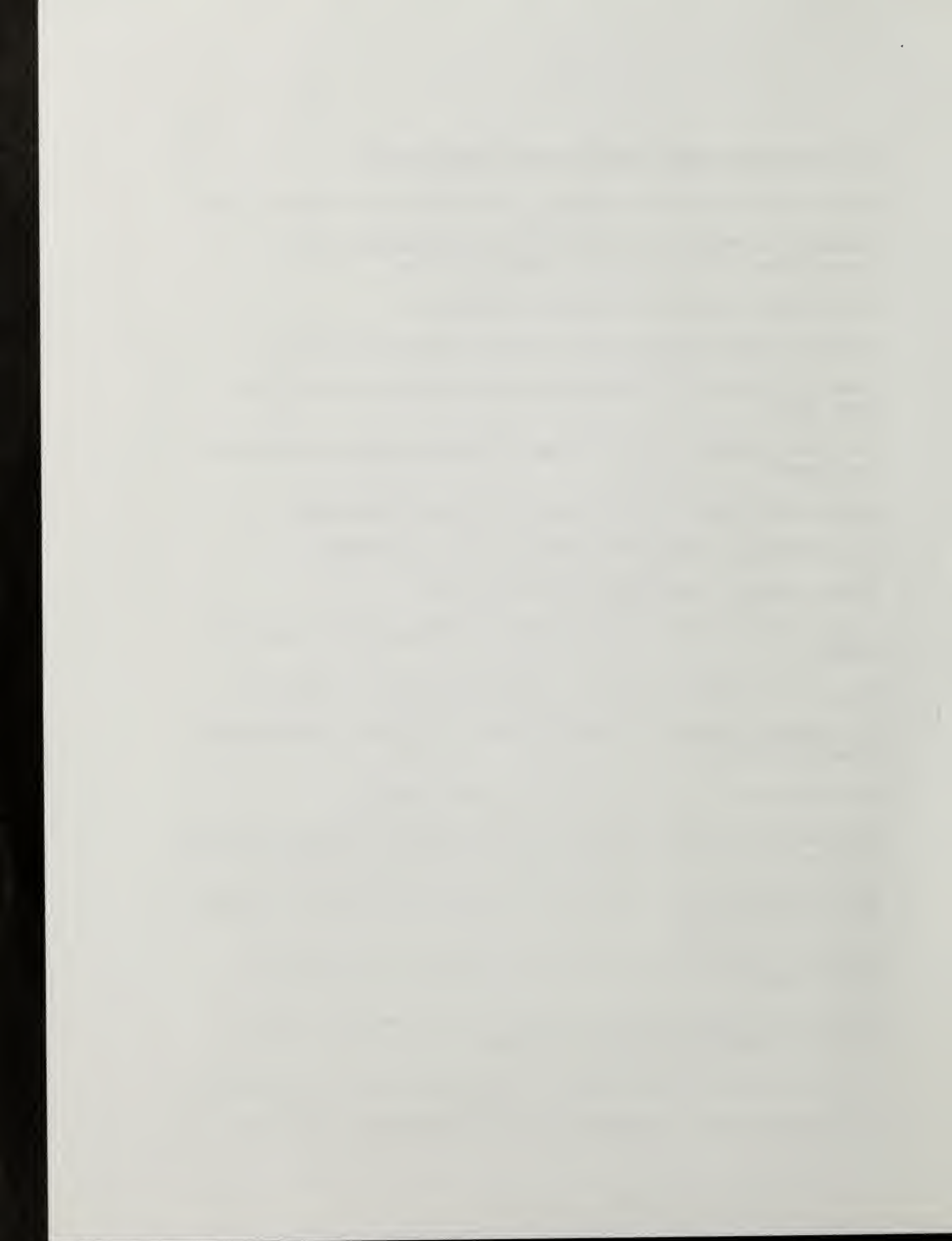
Boston Gas Company for the "We Speak your Language - Multi-Media, Multi-Language Communications Program"

Campanelli Companies for its efforts in the redevelopment and revitalization of downtown Quincy

Chipcom Corporation for its ONLINE System Concentrator with its TriChannel Architecture for enterprise-wide computer networks

Clean Harbors Inc. for environmental services which protect and clean our environment

CWT Specialty Stores for its dedication to corporate giving and community service



The Massachusetts Honor Roll of Innovation and Discovery

Legacy Technology, Inc. for Planbuse Software System for financial and marketing applications

Liberty Mutual Insurance Group for the first comprehensive industrial accident rehabilitation center in America, and their Research Center which developed protective and monitoring devices for the home, workplace and on the road

Microcom, Inc. for the Microcom Networking Protocol Error Correction Technology

Modern Continental Companies for innovations in masonry construction

New England Electric System for their "How Many Light Bulbs Does it Take To Change a People:" energy conservation curriculum

New England Telephone for its role in the development of a ubiquitous and innovative telecommunications infrastructure and for the contribution of that network to the economic development of the Commonwealth

Nichols & Stone Company for being the oldest continuous furniture manufacturer in America

Octocom Systems, Inc. for the Quattro modem for data communication

Olson Medical Sales, Inc. for the Kolff-Brigham Artificial Kidney, also known as the Olson Dialyzer

Paul Revere Insurance Group for its "Quality Has Value Process" employee motivation program

PictureTel Corporation for System 4000 dial-up teleconferencing

Polaroid Corporation for the instant camera

Raytheon Company for technological and engineering innovations including the Patriot Missile and the microwave

RepliGen Corporation for its commitment to discovering an AIDS vaccine

Schott Fiber Optics Inc. for its innovations in the development of fiber optic technology

Shawmut Bank, N.A. for expressing its commitment to the Massachusetts community through a series of focused, regionalized community relations committees which address lending, housing, and employee outreach efforts throughout the state

Simonds Industries, Inc. for the inserted tooth saw blade bit

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)

The Massachusetts Honor Roll of Innovation and Discovery

Spalding Sports Worldwide for discovery and development of sporting goods firsts, including the basketball, major league baseball, and the modern golf ball

State Mutual Companies for pioneering insurance discounts for nonsmokers

State Street Bank & Trust for the development of affordable housing with the Boston Housing Partnership

Stride Rite Corporation for its Intergenerational Day Care Center

Teradyne, Inc. for the first computer-operated semiconductor test system

The Commerce Group, Inc. for its commitment to Students against Drunk Driving's educational programs for young drivers

The New England for the ACCESS program, a financial aid counselling and last-dollar scholarship program helping Boston public high school graduates gain access to higher education

The Stop & Shop Companies, Inc. for its "Fight Against Hunger" campaign

Thermo Electron Corporation for its history of innovation and discovery, including cardiac-assist devices and natural gas powered vehicle engines

Veryfine Products, Inc. for its corporate recycling program

Viewlogic Systems, Inc. for the Workview computer-aided engineering tools design environment

WCVB-TV Channel 5 for its pioneering work in local television programming

W. R. Grace & Co. for the Dewey & Almy sealant innovations

)
)

)
)

)
)

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT
COLLECTION

MAY 18 1992

University of Massachusetts
Depository Copy

AIDS Strategy Book

A management resource developed for local government leaders to use as a guide for directing our Massachusetts communities as we learn about, confront, and respond to the realities of living with AIDS.

Developed and Produced by:
CELEBRATE DISCOVERY, INC.
as a commemorative project of the
MASSACHUSETTS

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS QUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION
October 8, 1990

Printing and Production Made Possible through the
Generosity of Burroughs Wellcome Company



Wellcome

The opinions expressed herein are the personal opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies of Celebrate Discovery, Inc. or the Commission.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOSEPH NEALE, ESQ.
OF THE BARR



LONDON: Printed by J. JOHNSON, in Pall-mall.

AIDS Strategy Book

Table of Contents

Letter from Senator Louis P. Bertonazzi, Chairman, Massachusetts Christopher Columbus Quincentennial Commission	i
Foreword by John K. Bullard, Mayor, City of New Bedford	iii
Acknowledgements	v
The Mission of Celebrate Discovery, Inc.	vii
Introduction	viii

Section 1 AIDS In Perspective

Medical Information

<i>"AIDS and HIV-1 Infection: Biology, Diagnosis, Treatment and Prevention"</i> by Mark A. Keroack, M.D., Chief, Infectious Disease Section and Richard H. Glew, M.D., Chief, Department of Medicine The Medical Center of Central Mass./Memorial, Worcester, Mass.	3
--	---

The Humanities Perspective

<i>Introduction</i> by Gail T. Reimer, Associate Director, Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities	17
<i>"28 Nov 84"</i> by Bill Becker	20
<i>"Literature and AIDS: The Varieties of Love"</i> by Laurel Brodsley	21
<i>"Three Days and a Question"</i> by Grace Paley	29
<i>"An Ethics of Compassion, A Language of Division: Working Out the AIDS Metaphors"</i> by Judith Wilson Ross	31
<i>"AIDS in Historical Perspective: Four Lessons from the History of Sexually Transmitted Diseases"</i> by Allan M. Brandt, Ph.D.	43

Personal Experience

<i>"Living With AIDS"</i> by Nick DuPont	53
--	----

A National Perspective

<i>"What Is the Role of Local Public Officials Regarding AIDS?"</i> , a message from Larry Kessler, Executive Director, AIDS Action Committee	57
--	----

Current Statistics

<i>"Advance Data: Deaths 1988,"</i> (Mass. Department of Public Health)	61
<i>AIDS Newsletter, April 1990,</i> (Mass. Dept. of Public Health/ Boston Dept. of Health and Hospitals)	67
<i>AIDS Newsletter, March 1990</i>	71
<i>AIDS Newsletter, Feb. 1990</i>	75
<i>Massachusetts AIDS Surveillance Summary, Jan. 1, 1990</i>	80

Section 2 Local Government as Policy Maker and Community Educator

Overview

<i>Letter from David H. Mulligan,</i> Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Public Health	83
<i>AIDS Cases Diagnosed in Mass./Trends in Geographic Location</i>	84
<i>AIDS in Massachusetts, SMSA Data</i>	85
<i>Letter from Harold Reynolds, Jr.,</i> Massachusetts Commissioner of Education	86

Community Risks

<i>"Position Paper: AIDS and Adolescents"</i> by Boston AIDS Consortium Task Force on Youth	88
<i>"Adolescents at Risk: Sexually Transmitted Diseases"</i> presented by the Massachusetts, Department of Public Health	98
<i>"Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Among Adolescents"</i> by Sten H. Vermund, M.D., M.Sc.; Karen Hein, M.D.; Helene D. Gayle, M.D., M.P.H.; Joan M. Cary, M.P.H.; Pauline A. Thomas, M.D.; Ernest Drucker, Ph.D.	103
<i>"AIDS in Blackface"</i> by Harlon L. Dalton	113
<i>"Impact of Poverty, Homelessness, and Drugs on Hispanic Women at Risk for HIV Infection"</i> by Adeline Nyamathi and Rose Vasquez	128
<i>"Minority AIDS Prevention: Moving Beyond Cultural Perspectives Towards Sociopolitical Empowerment"</i> by Victor De La Canela, Ph.D.	139

Case Studies in Community Action

<i>The Swansea AIDS Experience</i>	152
<i>Franklin Community AIDS Project</i>	157
<i>Marblehead: A Community Rallies Around AIDS Education</i>	164

Section 3 Local Government as Employer and Community Arbitrator

"When the Media Calls" by Jeanne Blake, Medical Reporter, WBZ-TV Channel 4 169

"The Legal Responsibility of Local Government Officials" 171
by Joseph D. Alviani, Esq., Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris,
Glovsky & Popeo, P.C.

Model Policies

The City of New Bedford 177

The City of Boston 187

Section 4 Local Government as Services Coordinator

Case Studies in Community Service Coordination

The City of Cambridge 193

The City of Holyoke 198

The Town of Auburn 201

Issues, Approaches, and National Examples

"Ethical and Legal Issues in Research and Intervention" 203
by Gary B. Melton

"Family-Centered, Community-Based, Coordinated Care for Children with Special Needs" by Earl J. Brewer, Jr., M.D., Merle McPherson, M.D., M.P.H., Phyllis R. Magrab, Ph.D., and Vince L. Hutchins, M.D. 215

"AIDS Prevention Among Hispanics: Needs, Risk Behaviors, and Cultural Values" by Gerardo Marin, Ph.D. 225

"Latino Community Services" by Alex Capagnet 232

"Developing an AIDS Prevention Education Program for Persons with Developmental Disabilities" by Raymond Jacobs, Perry Samowitz, Joel M. Levy, and Phillip H. Levy 234

"Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Transmission: Changes in Knowledge and Behaviors Among Teenagers, Massachusetts Statewide Surveys, 1986 to 1988" by Ralph Hingson, Sc.D., Lee Strunin, Ph.D., and Beth Berlin, M.S. 241

"Minorities and AIDS: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Misconceptions among Black and Latino Adolescents" by Ralph J. DiClemente, Ph.D., Cherrie B. Boyer, Ph.D., and Edward S. Morales, Ph.D. 249

<i>"Health Promotion Strategies for Prevention of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection Among Minority Adolescents"</i>	254
by Ralph J. DiClemente, Ph.D., and Amanda Houston-Hamilton, D.M.H.	
<i>"HIV-Related Beliefs, Knowledge, and Behaviors among High School Students"</i>	262
from Centers for Disease Control	

Section 5 Lessons From The Private Sector

<i>New England Telephone</i>	269
<i>Harbor Sweets</i>	273
<i>Digital Equipment Corporation</i>	277

Section 6 State AIDS Policies and Recommendations

<i>Board of Education Policy on AIDS/HIV Prevention Education</i>	283
<i>AIDS/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</i>	286
<i>School Attendance Policy</i>	
<i>Universal Precautions for School Settings</i>	288
<i>Commonwealth of Massachusetts Employment and Procedures Policy on HIV Infection (AIDS) in the Workplace</i>	289
<i>Medical Update: Recommended Guidelines for Day-Care Attendance by Infants and Children with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)</i>	293
<i>Medical Update: Recommendations for Caretakers of Children with Clinical AIDS or Evidence of HIV Infection</i>	295
<i>HIV Infection/AIDS and Early Childhood Settings: Information for Caregivers and Parents</i>	300
<i>Recommendations for Health Officials and Food Industry Personnel on AIDS and HIV Antibody Screening</i>	307
<i>General Infection Control Guidelines for Pre-Hospital Care Personnel</i>	310
<i>Recommendations for Care of People with AIDS in the Community Setting</i>	313
<i>Guidelines for Physicians and Health Care Providers on HIV Counseling, Testing and Early Treatment</i>	317

Section 7 AIDS Resource Directories

<i>Hotlines</i>	331
<i>Massachusetts Resources</i>	334
<i>Department of Public Health</i>	334
<i>Department of Education</i>	337
<i>Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities</i>	341
<i>Other State Agencies</i>	348
<i>Statewide Resources</i>	351
<i>Greater Boston</i>	355
<i>Central Massachusetts</i>	364
<i>Northeastern Massachusetts</i>	366
<i>Southeastern Massachusetts</i>	370
<i>Western Massachusetts</i>	373
<i>National Resources</i>	375
<i>Periodicals</i>	379
<i>AIDS Education for Youth</i>	381



SENATOR
LOUIS P. BERTONAZZI
Chairman

REPRESENTATIVE
MARIE J. PARENTE
Vice Chairman



When, as Chairman of the Massachusetts Christopher Columbus Quincentennial Commission, I told people that I wanted to see an AIDS Strategy Book developed as the "1990" Christopher Columbus commemorative event, the most polite response I got was a blank stare. And the question always followed: What does *that* have to do with Columbus? You may be asking that question yourself, and understandably.

The connection is perhaps not that clear, but I believe it is there. Columbus is celebrated for his spirit of adventure, his quest for exploration and for finding the new. One of the most pressing "new" factors in our communal lives in 1990 is the presence of a disease called AIDS. Our sole hope in learning to live with, constructively respond to, and eventually conquer this disease is exploration...exploration of a scientific nature, to be sure, but also exploration of the human dimensions of the disease's impact, exploration of community responses to its presence among its citizens, workers, school children, and neighbors, and exploration of the resources, methods and means available to us to combat the disease, conquer our natural fears, preserve our community systems, and meet the myriad demands for compassion, care, and accommodation which the disease is imposing on us.

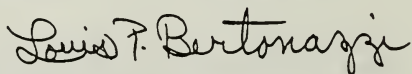
The concept and content of this AIDS Strategy Book both were carefully thought out and constructed. We wanted to provide a comprehensive and lasting resource for local governmental officials which they could use to answer questions about and receive guidance on a full array of situations and concerns that arise in relation to AIDS. And we did not want to limit it solely to the medical/technical/scientific aspects. Most certainly those areas are critical to understanding AIDS and to taking preventive action. But because AIDS is an emotion-laden disease carrying many stigmas, a more complete response ability requires an understanding also of the emotional impact AIDS has on its victims and those who interact with them and the tumult it can create within individuals and communities. And, to close the circle, constructive, practical how-to's for minimizing the problems and prompting positive reactions also are needed.

Hence, the Strategy Book contains a comprehensive selection of materials designed to answer questions about and provide valid information on the disease itself: how it is transmitted, how it progresses, how it medically manifests itself. The Book also contains sections on how the disease is experienced by those who have it, and those who fear it. And, included, too, are many practical narratives on how communities and private industry, the media and others deal with AIDS when it knocks on their door. State and other model policies related to the disease are included, as are comprehensive resource guides.

COLUMBUS
QUINCENTENNIAL
MASSACHUSETTS
1492-1992

I sincerely hope this Strategy Book accomplishes its goal. I believe strongly that we as a society will eventually conquer AIDS. This will not happen tomorrow. But in the meantime, we can continue our discoveries of strategies to hold our own against it and not let it gain the upper hand in our communities, workplaces, or social interactions. Please use this Strategy Book as one of your tools in the effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Louis P. BertonaZZi". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent "Z" in the last name.

LOUIS P. BERTONAZZI

Senate Majority Whip and Chairman,
Massachusetts Christopher Columbus
Quincentennial Commission

Acknowledgements

It is obvious by the sheer volume of material being presented to you in this AIDS Strategy Book that the project is the result of extraordinary effort and cooperation by a lot of people. However, less obvious is the enthusiasm, spirit and sense of commitment that helped move the project along with ease. All individuals and organizations involved, whether in government, the media or private business, literally stopped what they were doing to help with this project. It is precisely because of this unique sense of commitment by those involved with the Massachusetts AIDS education and prevention initiatives that Celebrate Discovery, Inc. and the Massachusetts Christopher Columbus Quincentennial Commission are able to present you with this AIDS Strategy Book. Celebrate Discovery and the Commission are deeply honored to have worked with and appreciate the efforts of all who contributed to this AIDS Strategy Book.

This project is cosponsored by the Massachusetts Municipal Association, the Association of School Committees and the Association of School Superintendents. The support and advice of the executive committees and staffs of these associations have been much appreciated.

The AIDS Strategy Book was conceived and developed for the Commission and Celebrate Discovery by Mary Anne Magiera, Chief Policy Analyst in the office of Senator Louis P. Bertonazzi, Chairman of the Quincentennial Commission. Several sections of the book, particularly the community case studies, and those which relate to Massachusetts and its response to the AIDS pandemic, were specifically developed for the AIDS Strategy Book. All other materials are reprinted here with permission, with appropriate acknowledgements accompanying each article.

We are especially appreciative of the efforts of Massachusetts Public Health Commissioner David H. Mulligan and the staffs of the several divisions within the department—the AIDS Office, Bureau of Parent, Child and Adolescent Health, the State Laboratories, Bureau of Health Statistics and Bureau of Public Information. Without their advice, information and referrals, and the resource materials developed over the past eight years of tracking this disease in Massachusetts, this project would not have been possible.

In particular, we are grateful to the people who took the time to develop and write original material for the Strategy Book. They are mentioned individually in material accompanying each section. We are especially appreciative of the assistance given the project by Massachusetts Education Commissioner Harold Reynolds and the AIDS staff of the Department of Education.

In addition, we want to thank: the Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Massachusetts Hospital Association, the AIDS Action Committee, the Multicultural AIDS Coalition, the Latino Health Network, the New Bedford Public Health Department, the City of Boston Office of Labor Relations, the Massachusetts Developmental Disabilities Council, the Boston University School of Medicine, the Northeast Regional Office of the National Educational Association, Boston Globe cartoonist Al Wasserman, and the AIDS specialists in the Holyoke area office of the Department of Social Services, the Holyoke Health Center, the Providence Hospital Health and Human Services Department, the Holyoke Teen Clinic, the Holyoke Primary Care Coalition and the Holyoke AIDS Task Force.

The publication and distribution of the AIDS Strategy Book is being made possible by a grant from the Burroughs Wellcome Co. The Company is a recognized leader among research-based pharmaceutical firms, listing among its most recent accomplishments the development and introduction of Retrovir (formerly AZT), the first drug approved to treat people with AIDS.

Each of the 351 communities in Massachusetts will receive three copies of the AIDS Strategy Book. The primary copy will include the WGBH-TV, Channel 2 premiere AIDS Quarterly videocassette narrated by ABC news anchorman Peter Jennings. The reproduction and distribution of the videocassette is being made possible through the efforts and special considerations of the WGBH Educational Foundation/AIDS Project and Exact Image Television, Inc. The same copy of the Strategy Book will include several informational brochures on AIDS, some of which have been provided by Channing L. Bete Co., Inc., the U.S. Public Health Service and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. The book was designed and edited by Harron & Associates, Inc. of Boston, and printed by CIS Graphic Communications of Cambridge.

Celebrate Discovery, Inc.

Celebrate Discovery, Inc. was created by the Massachusetts Quincentennial Commission to lead the state's three-year commemoration of the Quincentennial Anniversary of the voyages of Christopher Columbus. In carrying out this charge, Celebrate Discovery, Inc. has planned a series of activities each year through 1992 that promote and celebrate the Spirit of Discovery embodied by Christopher Columbus. These statewide programs, which include this AIDS Strategy Book, will highlight the many innovations and discoveries made in Massachusetts. In 1990, our discovery theme will focus on health care solutions, in 1991, on family and community, and in 1992, on Massachusetts and its identity as a place of innovation and discovery.

The board of Celebrate Discovery, Inc. includes many of the most prominent citizens of the Commonwealth. They are:

Elaine Ullian, Chairperson
Arthur Troy, Vice Chairperson
Joseph Alviani

Bernard J. Carey, Jr.
Doris Cole
Hon. Silvio O. Conte
Peter Cuenca
Joseph E. Fernandes

James S. Hoyte
Edward Hunter
Paul Joubert
Paul La Camera
E. James Morton

Giles E. Mosher
Basil A. Petricca
Luis Prado
Arthur J. Remillard
David Tebaldi
Carl Tooker
Richard Van Pelt

Faulkner Hospital
New England Telephone
Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris,
Glovsky & Popeo, P.C.
Massachusetts Association for Mental Health, Inc.
Cole and Goyette, Architects & Planners Inc.
U.S. Congress, First District
La Semana
Portuguese Times Newspaper and
Cable Network
Choate, Hall & Stewart
TWA Airlines
Coopers & Lybrand
WCVB-TV Channel 5
John Hancock Mutual
Life Insurance Company
BayBank Middlesex
Petricca Industries Inc.
La Alianza Hispana
The Commerce Group, Inc.
Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities
Filene's
Jordan Marsh Company

Introduction

The world is dealing with a disease—Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, or AIDS—that is challenging all known parameters in medicine, law, education, ethics, economics, and social custom. AIDS is a lethal disease, currently incurable. It will cause irreparable human and economic damage if allowed to spread unthwarted by behavioral and attitudinal change.

Celebrate Discovery and the Quincentennial Commission believe issues raised by AIDS must be posed in a number of different forums, and examined against the backdrop of historical and humanitarian analogies. In this way, important decisions may be reached about strategies to combat the disease. Ways can be formulated to enable society to deal with its social, ethical, and other ramifications.

This strategy book has been designed to further this goal by presenting a comprehensive view of AIDS to help you, as public officials, cope effectively with every aspect of the disease in your community. Generous contributions by public service agencies and private corporations across the state have made this book a reality, and Celebrate Discovery is very grateful for their efforts. Without them, this resource would not have been possible.

The Challenge for Public Officials

Although much has been done, particularly in Massachusetts, to educate people and help them deal with the many aspects of AIDS, very little has been done in a targeted, comprehensive way to assist community leaders in dealing with and planning for the effects of the disease on community-based services and day-to-day operations. For example, at least a half dozen Massachusetts communities have shared the experience of publicly dealing with the issues surrounding school attendance of an elementary school-aged student. However, as of this date, no community has had to deal publicly with having a teacher or other public employee with AIDS continuing to go to work.

This situation will arise and more than likely pose the following questions: "What policies are in place?"; "What, if any, state laws and guidelines apply?"; "How do we handle public inquiries?"; "Whose responsibility is it to deal with the press, and what do they need to know?"; and, "What is the town's liability?" Clearly, answering these questions prior to a crisis situation is ideal. That is why public officials can gain from exposure to pertinent AIDS-related education and strategies that have proven successful in private business and industry, where people with AIDS are continuing to work.

Additionally, as both the numbers of people with AIDS increase and the new drugs prolong the ability to continue normal activities, public officials will be called upon to make decisions involving the siting and public health and safety regulations for such facilities as day care centers, group homes, respite and home care services.

This Book: Information, Methods, and Means

While there are no direct precedents for these decisions here in Massachusetts, there are resources that can be drawn upon and instances in private industry that can be looked to as examples of how to deal with similar situations in ways that mitigate public fear and anxiety and still protect people with AIDS. This strategy book contains those resources.

The book is organized into seven sections. The opening section introduces the many facets of AIDS: medical, historic, personal, national, and statistical. It talks about what AIDS is and what it is not; it provides a first-hand account by a person living with AIDS; it offers the perspective and advice of Massachusetts' leading AIDS activist, along with a window on the statistical progression of the state's AIDS caseload.

Following this overview, the strategy book examines the numerous roles of local government in the context of AIDS: as policy-maker, community educator, employer, and coordinator of services. Included are case studies of several communities where elected and appointed officials have confronted the issue of AIDS and set about preparing their communities for its emergence. Private companies have provided their own case studies as well, detailing their experiences with AIDS in the workplace. These sections contain advice from experts in public health, education, the media, and law, along with other professionals who have been dealing with AIDS for almost a decade. Supporting studies and information from AIDS experts around the country are also provided. The book concludes with a section on Massachusetts' AIDS policies and recommendations, and a comprehensive listing of statewide AIDS resources.

Massachusetts: A Leader in AIDS Research and Treatment

Massachusetts has been well ahead of most other states in the fight against the disease AIDS. The first AIDS cases identified in Massachusetts were diagnosed and treated in Boston at teaching hospitals affiliated with some of the most prestigious medical schools in the world, where related research was already ongoing. Massachusetts was one of the first states to appropriate state dollars for AIDS-related research and blood supply screening. These actions attracted top researchers who, in turn, were cajoled by Department of Public Health officials into partnerships that had value far beyond the dollars of their research appropriations.

The advantages of these early efforts have been expended, however, and a second phase of the AIDS onslaught has begun. Statistics compiled by the state, and other information collected by Celebrate Discovery and the Commission, sketch a very different composite of the disease as we close the 1980s and look ahead to the 1990s.

AIDS in Massachusetts: An Overview of the Changes

The sheer numbers of people with AIDS in Massachusetts has increased dramatically—126 percent—from 1,235 in January 1988 to 2,794 in January 1990. The increase since the middle of the 1980s to the end of the decade is even more significant. There was more than a ten-fold increase from 204 reported cases in January 1985 to the 2,794 reported in January 1990. The distribution of these cases has also shifted. The current rate of hospitals reporting AIDS cases shows a steady decline in the numbers reported by the two largest Boston-based teaching hospitals, with a corresponding increase in cases for smaller urban and community hospitals.

The faces of people with AIDS also have changed during the last half of the 1980s and into 1990. They are increasingly the faces of women, children, and people of color, in addition to those of gay men. According to state health experts, approximately 2.5 out of every 1,000 babies born in Massachusetts in 1987 were HIV positive. Health officials predict that half of those children—about 100 statewide—will go on to develop full-blown AIDS.

Clearly, Massachusetts' AIDS caseload statistics have borne out these predictions. At the beginning of May 1987, before the results of the previously noted survey were known, there was a total of 18

cases of AIDS in children under the age of 13. Public health statistics for the same period in 1990 show 68 cases in children under the age of 13—more than a five-fold increase in just three years. The AIDS statistics as they relate to women of reproductive age are equally discouraging, as documented by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) study released in July 1990, which listed AIDS among the top 10 leading causes of death of women aged 15 to 44. The CDC study found that death rates traced to AIDS among women had increased from 0.03 per 100,000 in 1980 to 2.24 per 100,000 in 1988, or three percent of all deaths for women in that age group. In January 1985, when Massachusetts' AIDS caseload statistics were first published, there were nine women with AIDS or four percent of the small caseload of 204. By comparison, in January of 1990, there were 305 women with AIDS, comprising 11 percent of the state's 2,794 caseload.

Toward Action and Solutions

One of the most important things we have learned about this treacherous disease is something we learned early on, and that is—AIDS is preventable. Knowledge about the disease—how it is transmitted, its truths and myths—is key not only to preventing its spread but to mitigating the physical, emotional, psychological, and financial burdens of those who suffer with AIDS. This knowledge is also critical to mitigating the disruption to the communities, schools, businesses, health and social service delivery institutions which have to deal with AIDS and its related issues. The information here is presented to assist you, as Massachusetts community leaders rallying your communities to grapple with this disease, which experts have called one of the most challenging dilemmas of this century. We hope you find this strategy book useful, informative, and easy to work with.

Introduction

by Gail T. Reimer, Associate Director, Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities

HIV infection, HIV-related illnesses and AIDS threaten our collective well-being, challenge our health care system and test the limits of human compassion. How are we to deal with AIDS — as individuals, as communities, as a nation? The ways we answer this question raise fundamental issues of civil liberty and justice, of the rights of the individual versus those of society as a whole, of government's responsibility in the provision of health care to those infected, and information and protection to those at risk.

The resolution of these issues requires informed public discussion of the social, cultural and ethical dimensions of the AIDS crisis. Such discussion has often been inhibited by a secondary epidemic of fear resulting from, among other things, misinformation about the crisis and prevailing social attitudes towards disease and the afflicted, towards stigmatized groups, towards sexuality, and towards death. Using the perspectives of the humanities, the pieces in this section offer a context for understanding and evaluating our individual and collective responses to AIDS.

The section opens with a poem by Bill Becker which poignantly illustrates the need for a humanities section in a collection such as this one. The poem draws us into the loneliness and isolation of the person with AIDS. He speaks out of an urgent need for compassion and understanding, a need that is unmet at every turn, and that cannot evolve out of the mere knowledge of facts and statistics. The doctor, the psychiatrist, and the lawyer, all of whom read and refer to textbooks, fail to comprehend the experience of illness, of suffering, of loss, of death. Because the books they read omit the human side, in a fundamental way they remain "uninformed," "unforewarned," and "unread."

In her analysis of three works of literature, Laurel Brodsley demonstrates how poems and novels can help us understand the experiences of those affected by AIDS and the different emotions the disease inspires in us all. While there is a growing body of contemporary writing on AIDS, Brodsley focuses her attention on the literature of the past, on classic works by Shakespeare, Milton and Camus, highlighting their relevance to our own time. And by making connections where connections aren't obvious, Brodsley breaks the hold of the given on our thinking and frees our imagination to consider alternative responses to the challenges posed by AIDS.

Grace Paley's short story "Three Days and a Question" also makes connections where connections aren't obvious. In each of three vignettes the narrator is forced to confront the experience of suffering and oppression. Through three brief encounters with three different men whose bare arms reveal both their suffering and our fear, horror and shame in the face of their suffering, Paley asks us to consider the painful and inhumane consequences of denying, ignoring or resisting an individual's experience of suffering, whether it be the past experience of the survivor of Nazi concentration camps, the present experience of a person with AIDS, or the past and present experience of the Black person who has reached our shores. All three stories tell one story — the crucially important story of how we as a society deal with suffering.

The making of connections has its dangers as well. Paley's story reminds us that connections such as that between Haitians and AIDS can be motivated by, and simultaneously mask, a socially embedded racism we wish to deny. Connections can also lead, and, as Ross so persuasively argues in "An Ethics of Compassion, A Language of Division: Working out the AIDS Metaphors," to erroneous assumptions about AIDS and, more perniciously, to encourage unethical behavior towards those infected with the virus. This essay sensitizes us to how many of the metaphors commonly used to characterize AIDS (AIDS as plague, AIDS as crime, AIDS as punishment for sin) encourage us to dismiss people with HIV infection as unworthy of our compassion and generosity.

Allen Brandt is similarly concerned with the danger of drawing analogues in unsophisticated ways and is careful to point out that AIDS is not syphilis, and the social and cultural values of the final decades of the twentieth century are not those of its first decades. Yet, while the historical record offers no solutions to contemporary dilemmas, it can provide us with a set of perspectives on current proposals and strategies for dealing with the AIDS epidemic, as Brandt demonstrates through lessons drawn from the way science and society responded to syphilis and other sexually transmitted diseases in the past.

Humanities-centered explorations of the kind presented here inform and deepen our understanding of the social, cultural and ethical dimensions of the AIDS crisis. In the resource guide at the back of this book is a directory of scholars from across the Commonwealth who can assist you in incorporating humanities perspectives into your discussions of issues and policies relating to AIDS. The Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities can offer small grants to cover the cost of obtaining a humanities scholar to engage in conversation with citizens' groups concerned with the AIDS challenge. If you are interested in applying for a grant, please fill out the form at the back of the Scholars' Directory.

Facing the AIDS Challenge: Request For Speaker

How to apply:

Select the speaker you want for your group. Contact the speaker directly, and arrange for a mutually agreeable date and time. Give the speaker a description of your group and a good sense of its needs, focusing on how his or her area of expertise can be of help to the group.

Complete and detach the application form below. The application must be received in the MFH office at least four weeks before your scheduled program.

Allow two weeks for notification of MFH support. On receiving your award letter, complete your arrangements regarding speaker's commitment. Please note payment for honorarium and travel expenses will be made directly to the individual scholars. Maximum award \$350.

While the program is still fresh in your memory, complete and return the short final report form which will be sent with your award letter. These are due no later than one month after the program has taken place.

Return this form to:

Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities
1 Woodbridge Street
South Hadley, MA 01075

Name and address of non-profit group requesting a humanities scholar

Name and address and phone of Program Coordinator

Scholar Contracted _____

Program Format _____

Scholar's Role in Program _____

Location, Date and Time of Program _____

Signatures

Program Coordinator

Sponsoring Group Authorized Official

28 Nov 84

by Bill Becker

- 1 The doctor reads
the textbook
Pointing out the pictures
Cauterizing lesions with Mercurochrome
Fanning hope
with unsubstantiated circumstance—
- 2 The shrink reads
the textbook
Pointing out the phrases
Flinching at the nerve ends
anesthetized by the depth of resentment—
- 3 The family
runs for cover
Friends
forget to call
Lovers left long ago
Acquaintances
take their places
Edging for a peek—
- 4 The lawyer reads
the textbook
pointing out the loopholes,
The deathwish
tempered by statutory flaws—

The uninformed
The unforewarned
The unread strangers
and me—

"28 November 84," *An Immediate Desire to Survive: The Diary of Bill Becker*. Reprinted by permission of Dorrance Publishing Company. Copyright 1985 by Bill Becker.

What Is the Role of Local Public Officials Regarding AIDS?

or

“Do the Right Thing”

A message from Larry Kessler

Written by Ron Spingarn

Lawrence J. Kessler

Executive Director, AIDS Action Committee

Larry Kessler is a founding member of the AIDS Action Committee of Massachusetts and has been its Executive Director since its establishment in 1983. The non-profit agency currently has a staff of over 70 and 1,500 volunteers. The AIDS Action Committee is the nation's third largest AIDS service agency and is considered the leading provider of AIDS education and services in New England.

Larry Kessler is a member of the National Commission on AIDS established by Congress to help complete the work launched by the Presidential Commission on AIDS. He also serves on the Massachusetts Governor's Task Force on AIDS and the Mayor of Boston's Task Force on AIDS. He is a founding board member of both the AIDS Action Council in Washington and the National AIDS Network (NAN), and continues to serve on both boards.

Most recently, Mr. Kessler has been named to the Advisory Boards of the Harvard AIDS Institute and the National Leadership Coalition on AIDS. He will also serve on the planning committee for the 1992 International AIDS Conference, to be held in Boston.

Mr. Kessler has collaborated with others on articles about AIDS published in the *New England Journal of Public Policy*, *The Journal of Primary Prevention*, and *Public Health Reports*.

If we've learned much at all from the first nine years of the AIDS epidemic, it's that we're dealing with an issue that's potentially very volatile and can bring on high levels of anxiety, which results in concrete and extreme forms of discrimination.

1

We've seen what happens when anxiety and prejudice take form. In Arcadia, Florida, in 1987, the Ray brothers, Randy, Robert and Richard, ages 8, 9, and 10, had rocks thrown through their bedroom windows and their family house set afire, and in 1985, in Kokomo, Indiana, a 14-year old named Ryan White was forced by residents of his hometown to drop out of school and move to another state.

At the same time, while hundreds of HIV-infected children across the country faced discrimination in their hometowns, Swansea, Massachusetts, residents confronted what was a first for the state and a first for the United States: an HIV-infected teenager allowed to attend public school. The eighth-grader, whose name was not disclosed, was integrated into Joseph Case Junior High and was met mostly by caring and understanding people in his hometown. What made the difference? The answer is leadership.

John McCarthy, Swansea Superintendent of Schools, and Harold Devine, principal of the junior high, were role models that the White and Ray boys could have only prayed for in their towns. McCarthy and Devine helped decrease AIDS-related discrimination in Swansea and offered relief from the stigma of having HIV to their town's residents.

After contacting the Red Cross, the New England Hemophilia Association, the AIDS ACTION Committee, the Centers for Disease Control, and Dr. George Grady, the state epidemiologist, McCarthy and Devine talked to people with medical backgrounds and those who work with people with AIDS. After educating themselves about the disease, they then met with local parents and Swansea's school board.

Through McCarthy and Devine's calm and persuasive manner, and by having Dr. Grady attend the meeting with the school board and local parents, Swansea residents learned that HIV transmission by casual contact is impossible. Parents were assured of their own and their children's safety, fears were alleviated, and the spread of AIDS-related anxiety was prevented.

McCarthy and Devine, who are informed individuals, took action to fight the disease and helped contain the spread of AIDS-related discrimination, ignorance, and indifference, all of which hinder efforts to slow transmission of the virus.

Across the country, local and national political leaders' symbolic gestures and official actions have changed laws and influenced public opinion regarding AIDS. From San Francisco Mayor Diane Feinstein to Boston Mayor Ray Flynn, officials issue executive orders, attend community fundraisers, and make clear statements to the press that discrimination in their communities is not acceptable. Additionally, public officials work with their state legislatures and the U.S. Congress creating humane laws and policies for HIV-infected individuals.

Thousands of AIDS-related deaths have been prevented, while little voter backlash has occurred and only a handful of people have been upset in the process.

Some members of religious denominations have been outspoken on some AIDS-related issues, but, we have seen that Massachusetts residents are more inclined to trust government and public health officials rather than religious leaders when it comes to public health issues like AIDS.

Governor Michael Dukakis feared backlash from Massachusetts voters in 1986 as he prepared to mail educational brochures on AIDS to homes statewide. After the mailing, he received only six negative response letters. Clearly, Massachusetts residents not only accept, but expect the government to respond to public health crises like AIDS with factual information and by taking action against the disease, rather than against those who are living with the disease.

AIDS has the power to devastate any town or community in the world. Its deadly potential is evident in Kotella, a town in Africa near the area where the virus is believed to have originated. It has become a virtual ghost town with a 70% rate of HIV infection. Every family there has lost at least one member to AIDS, while two of every five children in town are AIDS-orphans, having lost both parents to the disease. The only survivors are the very old and the very young. A generation has been lost.

Yet, communities throughout Massachusetts have thought themselves immune from AIDS. Gloucester, Cape Ann, Fall River, and New Bedford at one time, all thought they'd be safe from AIDS. However, the high risk behaviors that transmit HIV exist everywhere: drug users sharing needles, their sexual partners, and their children, and homosexuals and heterosexuals who have unsafe sex outside of a monogamous relationship. No zip code is artificially or magically protected from the virus. That is the reality we are all a part of today.

Hospital employees, fire-fighters and police in some communities have responded to AIDS with prejudice, refusing to care for those infected with HIV. By not educating themselves and others, they have promoted unnecessary spreading of HIV and misinformation about AIDS, damaging the communities they pledged to serve, and losing public respect and support.

Thousands of HIV-infected people reside miles outside of cities like Boston and Worcester. They must come from the suburbs into the city for care because the most basic HIV treatments are not available in their local hospitals. People with other diseases are not expected to shop around statewide for care, so why should those with HIV?

Mayors, selectmen and public officials across the state have to start asking themselves, "Are we doing the right thing? Are we preparing for the case numbers to grow? Or are we ignoring the growing numbers of people who feel the impact of AIDS? Are we turning away from looking at today's reality and refusing to look at possibilities for the future?"

Family members, co-workers, and friends of each person infected with HIV need education and support services; more than twelve people for every one with the virus are feeling its impact. Also, studies show that for each person diagnosed with HIV, as many as ten other cases remain undiagnosed, perhaps the sexual partners, children or needle sharing partners of the one diagnosed person.

What specifically can a public official do today to contain the spread of AIDS?

Educate yourself:

- Call any AIDS organization to obtain informational brochures.
- Subscribe to and read newsletters, newspapers, magazines and journals. A list of resources is included in the publication you are reading or you may call my office at the AIDS ACTION Committee for further information.
- Attend national or local conventions and conferences; if you cannot attend, obtain a conference transcript.

Educate others:

- Support education about condoms, safer sex, and the dangers of drug/alcohol use and sharing needles to all members of your community.

- All people not in a monogamous relationship or not practicing safer sex (homo- and hetero-sexual); people using drugs or sharing IV needles; and young adults and children, our next generation, all need education.
- Support programs that educate all of the people listed above.

Do both at the same time. Educate yourself while you educate others:

- Speak with and listen to people in your community and those in other communities everywhere you go, even walking down the street.
- Meet with public officials in other towns who may face similar problems to those in your community.
- Develop relationships with and have public forums or discussions with local health care professionals, hospital employees, drug addiction counselors, leaders or members of black, latino, gay and lesbian groups, and those who work with AIDS organizations.

Distribute and promote access to AIDS-prevention items:

- Condoms
- Clean IV needles and bleach
- Informational materials.

Support local, state, and national political policies preventing further transmission of HIV:

- Strict confidentiality of client records in city and local hospitals.
- Anonymous HIV testing and counseling.
- Public disclosure of experimental drug protocols.
- Personnel policies for HIV infected workers in every town.

As of June 1, 1990, Massachusetts reports 3,165 AIDS cases diagnosed and 1,633 AIDS deaths. Every town in the state is affected by AIDS as the death toll climbs and the financial costs increase. Yet, hundreds of thousands of people continue their indifference and discrimination against those with HIV or those at risk of getting AIDS.

No longer can there be an "us" and "them" mentality. We are all living with AIDS. We are all paying for AIDS. Some of us with our lives, others with our money, and all of us with our collective energy. You can make a difference and move in the right direction, if you choose to "Do The Right Thing."

Legal Responsibility of Local Government Officials

*Joseph D. Alviani, Esq., Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky & Popeo, P.C.
Written by Martin Hansen*

Joseph D. Alviani, Esq.
International And Government Relations Group,
Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky & Popeo, P.C.

The International and Government Relations Group, an interdisciplinary practice group, offers a comprehensive approach to the management of government and public affairs issues. The group is led by Joseph D. Alviani, Esq., who served as Secretary of Economic Affairs for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Alviani's career spans private law practice in Boston and public service in Washington as co-counsel to the House Select Subcommittee on Labor and as Assistant Executive Director of the United States Conference of Mayors.

Mr. Alviani served as Special Counsel to Mayor Kevin H. White of Boston and as Corporation Counsel to the City of Boston. For five years, he headed the New England Legal Foundation, a business-oriented public interest law firm.

Mintz, Levin, et al., is a progressive Boston and Washington, D. C. law firm engaged in a regional, national and international practice. The firm represents a wide variety of commercial, financial, and industrial enterprises, both publicly and privately owned, ranging from small and medium-sized corporations to Fortune 500 companies and governmental entities, agencies and authorities.

As the pages of this book illustrate, the intrusion of AIDS into a person's life can be a traumatic, devastating event, most directly for the person who has contracted the virus, but also for those close to the patient who may feel helpless and frustrated in the face of this often overwhelming disease. Unfortunately, as the foregoing pages also make painfully clear, responses to AIDS in the workplace and in the community too often rest on unfounded fears, stereotypes and prejudice, which may lead to ostracism and hostility towards those already infected as well as those perceived to be at risk. These responses not only harm the people who are most directly in need of the community's help and support, but also tend to foster a climate of ignorance and close-mindedness which, experts agree, is perhaps the single greatest threat to the containment of the AIDS virus.

Public officials stand in a critical position concerning community responses to AIDS. They possess the unique opportunity to shape public reaction in ways that foster a supportive, sympathetic environment for people with AIDS, and can also nurture the type of community awareness necessary to combat the spread of the virus.

In coordinating the concerns of people with AIDS and the community, public officials must also conform to numerous legal rules designed to ensure a measured, just response to infected individuals and those perceived to be at risk. It is vitally important that such officials understand the nature of their legal obligations so that the rights of all people are adequately protected.

While the law surrounding AIDS is still in its infancy and will certainly continue to evolve in the coming years, it is crucial that public figures familiarize themselves with the basic outlines of AIDS-related law.¹ The three scenarios that follow highlight some of the more important legal responsibilities facing state officials in responding to AIDS in the community. This analysis focuses exclusively on state and federal law; readers are therefore advised to familiarize themselves with relevant local rules and regulations concerning the proper response to the AIDS crisis.

Scenario 1

The school superintendent of a small town meets with a woman who has just completed her second year of substitute teaching for kindergarten and first grade in the school district. The woman states that because she has for many months lived with a man who recently tested HIV-positive, she strongly believes that she might also carry the virus, and, in addition, that she might already be suffering from AIDS. She has not yet been tested for AIDS, and does not intend to be tested in the near future.

It is the normal procedure in the district to offer permanent teaching positions to applicants who successfully complete two years of substitute teaching, when such permanent positions become available. At a PTA meeting the previous month, a number of parents voiced concern about AIDS, and had strongly advocated that all applicants for teaching positions, before receiving offers of permanent employment, be requested to submit to a voluntary HIV test. The superintendent fears that if the woman is hired and it becomes known that she is infected, many parents may pull their children from classes or boycott the school.

Response

Both state and federal laws strictly prohibit discrimination in employment, hiring, and promotions due to an employee's or applicant's "handicap," and have been interpreted as embracing AIDS within their provisions.² Massachusetts law also protects persons who may not have yet contracted AIDS but who are perceived as being at risk of contracting the virus.³ Therefore, it is legally irrelevant whether the teacher is in fact infected; termination of her employment with the school based solely on the superintendent's fear that she might have AIDS is illegal regardless of whether she actually has AIDS or would test HIV-positive. In addition, the denial of a permanent job offer based on the possibility that the woman might have AIDS would almost certainly constitute employment discrimination of the type prohibited by both the federal and state law.⁴ Therefore, the school system must present the woman precisely the same opportunities for promotion that are offered to others in her position. In short, any action by the superintendent that would limit the teacher's employment or advancement opportunities with the school district, assuming that her infection did not impede her teaching ability, would be illegal.

State and federal laws also place strict limits on employer testing and inquiries regarding AIDS. These laws prohibit pre-employment inquiries by an employer as to whether a job applicant has AIDS or is at risk of having AIDS,⁵ and both state and federal law forbid employers from making offers of employment contingent on testing for AIDS.⁶ Therefore, the superintendent may not require the substitute teacher to submit to an AIDS test before extending an offer of permanent employment, regardless of whether

or not he states that the test is "voluntary." Furthermore, any attempt by the superintendent to force the teacher to consent to an HIV test *after* being hired may violate the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.⁷

Finally, both state and federal law protect an employee's right of confidentiality regarding AIDS and the outcome of any AIDS-related testing.⁸ The superintendent would therefore potentially open himself to civil liability were he to breach the confidence given him by the teacher's disclosure, by relating, either publicly or to nonmanagement personnel, any of the AIDS-related information conveyed to him by the teacher. Thus, to remain in conformity with the law, the superintendent should follow a course of action that fully protects the woman's privacy interests, both by foregoing mandatory testing and by keeping her information strictly confidential.

Given current medical knowledge concerning the spread of the AIDS virus, the superintendent would have no legal grounds for treating the woman differently from any other employee. As a matter of policy, the superintendent might also consider measures that, while not legally required, would help the community confront AIDS in an informed manner. In order to respond to the concerns of parents and fellow employees, the school district should formulate an AIDS policy and plan to discuss the policy at future PTA meetings. The district should also provide AIDS education opportunities for all school employees in the district, possibly as part of an AIDS awareness program for all governmental employees. Finally, the school should integrate AIDS education into its normal classroom curriculum, if it hasn't already done so, and provide AIDS education to all school district personnel so that they can understand the disease, respond appropriately to co-worker or student infection, and conduct themselves within the legal parameters outlined above.

Scenario 2

A woman has recently been elected to the Board of Selectmen in a medium-sized and growing rural area. A private developer, with funding from the state, wishes to buy a large house in her district and maintain it as a community residence for mentally disturbed adults. The future occupants of the residence have already been chosen, three of whom are openly gay. Although the town's zoning laws require that such facilities receive a special zoning variance from the Board of Selectmen, these variances are normally granted as a matter of course.

A number of community and business leaders have expressed their hostility to the presence of the gay patients due to the perceived threat of AIDS. One particularly influential businessperson has advised the selectwoman either to oppose the variance when it comes up for consideration, and to pressure the developer to choose a site elsewhere, or, alternatively, to grant the variance contingent on a mandatory AIDS test for all potential occupants of the residence, coupled with an automatic denial for patients testing HIV-positive. Although the selectwoman is committed to respecting the rights of the future occupants, she also wishes to respond to the legitimate health concerns of her community.

Response

Many of the antidiscrimination provisions that apply to employers responding to employees with AIDS apply with equal force in the housing context. State law prohibits discrimination in housing due to handicaps, and would therefore prohibit discrimination in housing due to AIDS.⁹ Similarly, the federal Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of property due to the buyer's or lessee's handicap.¹⁰ Although there might be some question on the extent to which these laws cover the actions of the selectwoman were she to deny the variance solely because she feared the residents might have

AIDS, at least one court has held that a denial in these circumstances could violate the Fair Housing Act.¹¹

The selectwoman should also avoid pressuring the developer into choosing a different location for the residence. Massachusetts law makes it unlawful for any person to "coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with" the exercise of any of the state nondiscrimination provisions discussed above.¹² Therefore, because the developer and the residents have the right to be free from discrimination in housing due to AIDS or the perceived risk of AIDS, the selectwoman should take care not to attempt to influence the developer in ways that might be perceived as coercive, and therefore, illegal.

Finally, the selectwoman should refuse to condition the grant of the variance on submission to an AIDS test by future residents. Not only would such a requirement probably run afoul of the antidiscrimination laws discussed above, but it might also violate the residents' federal constitutional rights.¹³ Furthermore, state law generally prohibits HIV testing by health care facilities or health care providers without first obtaining the written consent of the tested party.¹⁴ Therefore, if the residence fell within the definition of a health care facility, the developer could not legally test the future residents without their consent.

Both federal and state law clearly enforce a general policy of nondiscrimination against people with AIDS. The selectwoman must therefore try to reconcile, to the greatest extent possible, the health concerns of the community with an unwavering commitment to this policy of nondiscrimination. She should direct her efforts toward building an informed climate of support within the community for people with AIDS, coupled with an explication of the residence's efforts to minimize the health risks that infected patients might pose to the surrounding neighborhood. These goals can be achieved through educational efforts in the schools, open town meetings with presentations by respected health care officials and the residence director discussing the virus and how best to respond to it, and, equally importantly, by working to establish a community policy of sympathy and understanding for those who suffer from AIDS.

Scenario 3

The head of the Housing Authority of a district's Office of Community Development is approached by the supervisor of a government housing project. The supervisor has learned from a friend of a tenant that the tenant has contracted AIDS. In addition, this friend, who wishes to move into the project and is otherwise eligible, stated that he also has AIDS.

The supervisor recommends that the friend be denied housing and, if possible, that the current tenant with AIDS be evicted. The supervisor bases his recommendation in part on his own fear of AIDS, and in part on his belief that other tenants in the project might complain were they to discover either that a current tenant has AIDS or that housing was offered to an infected person. The ultimate decision rests with the Housing Authority.

Response

Both state and federal law extend the prohibition against discrimination on the basis of AIDS to the public housing context.¹⁵ Therefore, both the eviction of the present tenant with AIDS and the denial of his otherwise qualified friend with AIDS would constitute illegal action under state and federal law. As in the employment and community residence contexts discussed above, HIV-infected persons are protected from discrimination at the hands of government actors. Furthermore, if the housing project

receives federal funding, either the tenant or his friend could sue the state for damages on the ground that he was denied equal access to public housing on the basis of having AIDS.¹⁶

Rather than seeking to evict the tenant or exclude the infected friend from the project, the Housing Authority should engage in efforts to educate other tenants at the project about the nature of the AIDS virus and how it is passed from a carrier. The Housing Authority and the supervisors should also attempt to respect the parties' privacy by keeping the name and condition of the infected tenant and friend strictly confidential.

The current law on AIDS, both at the state and national levels, embraces an unambiguous policy of antidiscrimination and respect for the privacy of people infected with the AIDS virus and those perceived to be at risk of contracting AIDS. This policy reflects the informed attempt by state and federal lawmakers, in light of current medical knowledge on AIDS, to balance the rights of people with AIDS against the health interests of society. It is imperative that government officials avoid legal liability and set an example for the community by refusing to engage in acts that discriminate against people with AIDS, and by refraining from assisting private actors engaged in such discrimination. Although state and local officials should remain informed on the development of AIDS law, conformity with this basic policy of antidiscrimination and respect promises to remain the safest and most humane course of action in responding to AIDS in the workplace and in the community.

¹ The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination (MCAD), the agency charged with investigating and resolving claims of AIDS-related discrimination, provides an excellent resource on the current state of the law on AIDS.

² State law currently prohibits discrimination in hiring or advancement of a person because of AIDS. See Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 151B, § 4, subsec. 16 (West Supp. 1990). The relevant federal provisions are contained in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination against handicapped persons by, among others, employers that receive federal funds. See Rehabilitation Act of 1973, §§ 501 *et seq.*, 29 U.S.C.S. §§ 701 *et seq.* (Supp. 1990). The Justice Department, in an Oct. 6, 1988 ruling, held that § 504 of the Act covers all people testing HIV-positive, including asymptomatic carriers. See *Individ. Empl. Rights. Man.* 509:201 (BNA). See also *School Board of Nassau County v. Arline*, 480 U.S. 273 (1987) (tuberculosis covered under § 504 of Rehabilitation Act because contagion does not remove person from the Act's protections); *Chalk v. United States Dist. Ct.*, 840 F.2d 701 (9th Cir. 1988) ("strong probability" that AIDS falls within § 504 of Rehabilitation Act). Note that, at the time of this publication, Congress was considering passage of H.R. 2273, which would explicitly prohibit discrimination against employees with AIDS or those who tested HIV-positive.

³ Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 151B § 4, subsec. 16 (West Supp. 1990). See also *Cronan v. New England Tel. Co.*, No. 86-0242-S, slip op. (D. Mass. Apr. 11, 1986) (perception that a person who might have AIDS qualifies as "handicap" for purposes of ch. 151B § 4). It remains unclear whether persons who are simply perceived to be at risk are also protected under federal law.

⁴ See *Shirey v. Devine*, 670 F.2d 1188 (D.C. Cir. 1982) (denial of job tenure offer solely due to handicap violates § 501 of Rehabilitation Act).

⁵ For the relevant state law, see Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 151B § 4 (West Supp. 1990); federal regulations also prohibit employers who receive federal funds from making pre-employment inquiries regarding AIDS, except to the extent necessary to evaluate and enable affirmative action plans. 28 C.F.R. § 41.55 (1981).

⁶ The state law provisions are contained in Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 111 § 70F (West Supp. 1990). For the relevant federal provisions, see 28 C.F.R. § 41.55.

- ⁷ See, e.g., *Glover v. Eastern Neb. Com. Office of Retardation*, 867 F.2d 461 (8th Cir. 1989) (state agency policy requiring mandatory blood testing for AIDS virus may constitute an unreasonable search and seizure in violation of Fourth Amendment).
- ⁸ See *Cronan v. New England Tel. Co.*, No. 86-0242-S, slip. op. (D. Mass. Apr. 11, 1986) (employee has valid privacy claim where employer forced employee to disclose AIDS diagnosis and revealed diagnosis to other employees).
- ⁹ For the relevant provisions, see Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 151B, § 4, subsec. 7 (residential) and 8 (commercial) (West Supp. 1990).
- ¹⁰ See Civil Rights Act of 1968, §§ 801 *et seq.*, 42 U.S.C.A. §§ 3601 *et seq.* (Supp. 1990). In *Baxter v. City of Belleville*, 720 F. Supp. 720 (S.D.Ill. 1989), the court found that people with AIDS are handicapped for the purposes of the Act's prohibition against discrimination.
- ¹¹ *Baxter v. City of Belleville*, 720 F. Supp. 720 (S.D.Ill. 1989) (denial of special use permit for developer of home for AIDS patients probably violated Civil Rights Act).
- ¹² Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 151B, § 4, subsec. 4A (West Supp. 1990).
- ¹³ See *Glover v. Eastern Neb. Com. Office of Retardation*, 867 F.2d 461, 464 (8th Cir. 1989) (mandatory AIDS blood test might constitute unreasonable search and seizure in violation of Fourth Amendment).
- ¹⁴ See Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 111, § 70F (West Supp. 1990).
- ¹⁵ For the relevant state provisions, see Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 151B, § 4, subsec. 6 (West Supp. 1990). For the relevant federal provisions, see Civil Rights Act of 1968, §§ 801 *et seq.*, 42 U.S.C.A. §§ 3601 *et seq.* (Supp. 1990).
- ¹⁶ See *Consolidated Rail Corp. v. Darrone*, 465 U.S. 624 (1984) (private cause of action exists for persons excluded from federally funded programs on the basis of a handicap).

The Cambridge AIDS Experience

by Jennifer Burgess Wolfrum, Community Health Coordinator, City of Cambridge

Jennifer Burgess Wolfrum

Community Health Coordinator, City of Cambridge

Jennifer Burgess Wolfrum has been with the Cambridge Department of Health and Hospitals since 1988, where she has focused on developing the city's comprehensive approach to the AIDS epidemic. She received her master's degree in community health education from the University of Texas, Austin, and has worked as the Coordinator of Education and Training for the Health Services Department at Action for Boston Community Development (ABCD) in Boston.

Ms. Burgess Wolfrum cofounded the Women's Community Health Center, a full service women's health center focusing on self help education and complete well-woman medical care, with a group of women in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She also worked as a member of a book team that produced two publications, *A New View of a Woman's Body* published by Simon & Schuster, and *How to Stay Out of the Gynecologist's Office*, published by Peace Press.

Background

The Cambridge AIDS Task Force was created at the request of two city councilors, Alice Wolf and Frank Duchay. They first recognized the magnitude of the epidemic when they attended the annual 1987 Conference of Mayors. Upon their return to the city, they charged the City Manager, Robert Healy, with appointing a Task Force that could evaluate the impact of AIDS on the city of Cambridge, make recommendations and develop a response. At that point in time Cambridge had approximately 20-30 residents diagnosed with AIDS.

Healy, with the assistance of Cambridge's Commissioner of Health and Hospitals, Melvin Chalfen, M.D., drew together a diverse group of people who could both address the medical as well as the educational and cultural problems posed by AIDS. The original appointees, numbering close to 40 people, included physicians, nurses, social service workers, community activists, city workers and officials, concerned citizens, and people with AIDS.

The Task Force divided itself into working committees: Education, Public Policy and Services. The Education Committee reviewed AIDS education materials and programs and developed outreach strategies and priorities for Cambridge. Public Policy reviewed AIDS policies from around the nation and began the process of developing an AIDS policy for the city. Members of the Service Committee concentrated on projecting the numbers of people with AIDS that could be expected in the coming years and evaluating the medical and social needs of those people.

After a number of meetings, the Task Force made its first official recommendation which was to hire a full time coordinator to help assess and address the impact of the AIDS epidemic on the city. The Coordinator started in April 1988, approximately one year after the Task Force had been convened.

The Coordinator then worked with the Task Force to develop a comprehensive, city-wide approach to the AIDS epidemic. This involved developing goals and objectives, evaluating existing services and programs and determining where gaps existed. The two overriding goals were to:

1. Ensure that all Cambridge residents with HIV infection are able to receive the most up-to-date, culturally sensitive services available; and
2. Prevent any further infection of Cambridge residents.

Accomplishments

By the end of the first year of the Coordinator's employ, the following accomplishments had been achieved:

- Development and implementation of the MULTIDISCIPLINARY AIDS PROGRAM (MAP) at the Cambridge Hospital.

AIDS services through the Cambridge Hospital system, including six neighborhood health centers, are coordinated through the MAP and outpatient AIDS services are offered through the Zinberg Clinic, an outgrowth of the MAP. City funding was secured for a full time Clinical Coordinator and for physician's services for three clinics.

- Mandatory AIDS training for all Cambridge Hospital employees.

This effort involved a committee representative of the hospital's employees working together to design an AIDS education workshop that would directly reflect the needs and realities of working at the Cambridge Hospital. A preliminary workshop was offered to management to ensure their support and involvement. Twenty AIDS facilitators from within the Hospital system were recruited and oriented to the workshop format; thirty-eight workshops were offered over a two week period to over 600 hospital employees from all departments.

- The Task Force incorporated Cambridge Cares About AIDS, Inc. as its non-profit (501 c 3) development arm. This designation enabled the Task Force to pursue funding from government and private sources.
- Ten units of Section 8 Set Aside housing were made available to people with AIDS through the Cambridge Housing Authority.

Cambridge was the second city in the U.S. to create such an opportunity. The housing resulted from a collaboration between the Housing Director of the AIDS ACTION Committee, the Cambridge AIDS Task Force and the Cambridge Housing Authority.

- Aids Awareness Week was provided for all students at Cambridge Rindge and Latin High School, the one public high school in Cambridge.

The Task Force marshalled the resources of approximately 40 AIDS educators and experts to speak to assemblies of students. These assemblies were followed up by a second class that was smaller

and allowed for group discussion. During the middle of AIDS Awareness Week, Jeff Barmeyer, a person living with AIDS, spoke to the assembled students and had a major impact on their feelings about AIDS.

- The AIDS Peer Leadership Program was developed and fourteen students were trained.

This program was the result of a collaboration between the Cambridge AIDS Task Force, the Cambridge School Department, Cambridge Rindge and Latin and the Medical Foundation. Students attended a 20 hour training program presented by staff from the Medical Foundation and then followed up by meeting and working with the Cambridge AIDS Coordinator and the school staff adviser to the AIDS Peer Leaders.

- A kite contest was offered to students in all 5th through 8th grades.

AIDS educators from the Task Force spoke at forums at participating elementary schools to discuss the impact of the AIDS epidemic and to address students' questions and concerns. Students made kites that commemorated people who had died from AIDS or that depicted their feelings about AIDS.

- A city-wide memorial service was held to remember people who had died from AIDS and to celebrate people living and working with AIDS.

By the end of the Coordinator's second year:

- Cambridge Cares About AIDS, Inc. had been awarded two funding grants.

The first grant was awarded by the AIDS ACTION Committee to fund a full time Client Advocate to work with all people in Cambridge who are HIV infected. By the spring of 1990, the Client Advocate had a caseload of over 40 people. He had developed a Buddy Program and three support groups. He had also laid the groundwork for funding one unit of transitional housing that would be available for a person with AIDS ready to be released from the hospital but who had no place to go.

The second grant was from the Centers for Disease Control to provide education to three target communities: African American, Portuguese-speaking and Haitian. This grant enabled Cambridge Cares About AIDS, Inc. to hire five staff, including three outreach workers.

- AIDS Awareness Week was offered at Cambridge Rindge and Latin with the assistance of the AIDS Peer Leaders.

This year the Task Force was able to offer AIDS education to bilingual students in their native languages. Bilingual, bicultural AIDS educators discussed AIDS in Spanish, Portuguese and Haitian Creole.

- Mandatory "AIDS reorientation sessions" were offered to all teachers at Cambridge's thirteen elementary schools.

At the request of the Superintendent of Schools, the members of the Education Committee developed a one hour and a one half hour model for elementary teachers. After viewing a video and assessing their knowledge of AIDS, the teachers were offered small group discussions to ensure that their questions and concerns were addressed.

- Members of the Cambridge AIDS Task Force testified before the School Committee on the issues of condom distribution and AIDS education.

Key Factors

There are at least two reasons why Cambridge has been able to mount such a strong and successful response to the AIDS epidemic. The first rests with its people and the second with the structure and composition of the Task Force.

Throughout the process of developing the Cambridge response to AIDS there have been key people who had the clarity of vision to see the AIDS epidemic as a health threat. By framing the response in this way, Cambridge was able to avoid politicizing and moralizing the issues. The Task Force members were thus able to respond directly to the health issues rather than to get mired down with nonproductive diversions.

These key people also had the courage and fortitude to look a difficult problem in the face and to recognize that inaction could only lead to greater problems. Although facing difficult financial times and overloaded work schedules, these key people were willing to scrape together funding and work harder and longer to ensure a strong response to the AIDS epidemic and its impact on the residents of Cambridge.

It is also significant to note that many of these key people occupy key roles within the city's structure. Early on, leadership originated with City Councilors Alice Wolf and Frank Duehay and was quickly championed by City Manager Robert Healy, and the Commissioner of Health and Hospitals, Melvin H. Chalfen M.D.

The medical community provided strong leadership through some dedicated physicians from the Cambridge Hospital. Paul Epstein, M.D. has served as the Chairperson of the Task Force since its inception; David Bor, M.D. worked long hours to educate other medical providers as well as city officials to the urgency of the AIDS epidemic; and Marshall Forstein, M.D. provided the foresight and inspiration for the development of the Multidisciplinary AIDS Program (MAP) at the Cambridge Hospital. The MAP could never have been established without the support of the Cambridge Hospital's Chief Administrator, John O'Brien, and the backing of the hospital's Health Policy Board.

Three other key people who have been with the Task Force since its inception are Nancy Ryan, Cathy Hoffman and Michael Crowley. As the Director of the Women's Commission and a strong advocate for community women, Ms. Ryan has chaired the Policy Committee and has brought critical thinking to the Task Force. Ms. Hoffman, both as Director of the Peace Commission and a dedicated gay and human rights advocate, has chaired the Education Committee with a sensitivity and concern seldom seen in city bureaucracies. Michael Crowley was the first person with AIDS to work with the Task Force. He provided the insight and direction that only a person living with AIDS could provide.

With the quality input of these key people along with the other members of the Task Force, excellent decisions were made about the structure and direction of the Task Force from the beginning.

- The Coordinator's position was placed under the Commissioner of Health and Hospitals, emphasizing the health aspect of the epidemic. Other cities have placed the Coordinator and/or Task Force under city officials at city halls resulting in a maze of city politics and ultimately, inaction.
- The need to have strong cultural diversity and representation was aggressively pursued. There were many times when people expressed suspicion of the motives for recruitment since there has been a traditional tension between "community groups" and "city bureaucracy" (not exclusive to Cambridge by any means). By officially recognizing the need for input and involvement from all groups including people of color, people from the gay and lesbian community and people living

with HIV infection, the Task Force has slowly built trust and significant involvement among these diverse groups.

- A beneficial result of having such diverse groups meeting together has been that the Task Force has a consistent and ingrained approach to diverse communities.

In conclusion, the people are the substance and success of the Cambridge AIDS Task Force. With open communications and clearly defined goals and objectives the Task Force continues to forge ahead with an aggressive approach to the AIDS epidemic.

One Community's Response to the Present and Future Crisis Posed by Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

by Christine S. Saas, Community Representative, Mass. Office for Children

Christine S. Saas

Community Representative, Massachusetts Office for Children

Christine S. Saas is a community representative with the Central Pioneer Valley Office for Children.

She has served as technical coordinator for the Holyoke AIDS Task Force and graciously agreed to interview all those involved in establishing the Task Force and reconstruct the process for the AIDS Strategy Binder.

AIDS is a disease most people would like to see just go away, but it's not going away, at least not in the very near future. Before we discover a cure we are likely to see a much greater crisis. Today, our hospitals, neighborhood health clinics, and social services are beginning to feel the burden of caring for HIV infected people. But, as Kevin Hamel, co-chair of the Holyoke AIDS Taskforce said, "The real crisis will be felt in 3-5 years, when those who are now in the early stages of the disease will be requiring extensive care."

In 1988, a group of health and human service professionals came together representing the Coalition of Spanish Speaking Providers and the Primary Care Coalition. They formed the Holyoke AIDS Taskforce. Their concern—Holyoke's population was at high risk of AIDS.

Holyoke was once a thriving mill town with about 70,000 people. Today, a hundred years later, our population has dropped to about 40,000. Major industry has left our city, factories have closed, leaving vacant buildings. During the 1960s and 1970s, people from Puerto Rico, New York, and Springfield moved to Holyoke to find affordable housing, but there were few opportunities to make a living wage. In the 1970s and 1980s many buildings were destroyed by fire.

Today, in 1990, Holyoke is a poor community. Over 60% of the children in public schools are AFDC eligible. In the face of major budget cuts, the city is struggling to survive, this year facing a debt one-tenth of its total budget. Public services in Holyoke have been devastated. In 1989, the

Parks and Recreation Department cut all recreation programs for kids; the city pools were closed. The public library reduced hours to 10–4 Monday through Friday. Police, fire, and public works jobs are threatened.

Holyoke is a very depressed community—making citizens all the more vulnerable to the health crisis created by AIDS. There are an estimated 3,000–5,000 intravenous (IV) drug users in Holyoke. Nationally, estimates are that 30% of all IV drug users are HIV infected, or between 1,000–1,500. When you add to that number their sexual partners the number jumps conservatively to 2,000–3,000 people, plus the children born with the AIDS virus. Anecdotally, the majority of drugs used in Holyoke come from New York where IV drug users' rate of HIV infection is about 75%. This may push our actual rate of HIV infection much higher than estimated above.

The mission of the Holyoke AIDS Taskforce was: 1) to provide AIDS education and outreach to the community, 2) to coordinate services to those infected with the disease, and 3) to advocate for services in the Holyoke community.

Early in its existence the Holyoke AIDS Taskforce worked hard to educate the community. Members of the Taskforce would team up with one anglo and one bicultural Spanish speaking volunteer to hand out information and respond to the questions about AIDS outside local supermarkets.

The second objective of the Taskforce's mission was to coordinate services. In 1988, no one had a clear understanding of how many cases there were in Holyoke, or who was providing services. The Taskforce called a meeting of some 28 caregivers in the area and conducted a survey to learn what care they were providing for those infected with the HIV virus. Each agency was asked to designate a contact person who would respond to any related issues. As a result of this the Taskforce put together a directory of agencies, describing their services, and identifying a contact person. In addition, each agency was asked to sign an affiliation agreement, agreeing to work together on the coordination of services to patients and clients who are HIV infected.

During 1989, the Taskforce worked on developing a bleach and condom policy for the city of Holyoke. They met together with the city's Health Department. They agreed with the recommendation of the Taskforce to distribute bleach and condoms. The subcommittee identified five agencies to distribute: Western Mass. Legal Services, Holyoke Visiting Nurses Association, Holyoke Health Center, Nueva Esperanza's Cede program, Family Planning Council, and Providence Hospital's Health and Human Services (they would distribute bleach only). In addition, Dignilife of Springfield was providing an outreach worker, support groups, and case management, as well as providing bleach and condom distribution on the streets.

The bleach and condom policy recommendation became controversial in our community and across the country. Because the public does not condone drug use, providing bleach to sterilize the syringe, making possible the safer use of drugs, is disconcerting. In addition, the whole topic of condom use, the position of the church on birth control, the issue of homosexual activities, were all too difficult to resolve publicly. Therefore, when the AIDS Taskforce approached the mayor to gain his support of the bleach and condom distribution, he was supportive of the individual agencies and their policies but unwilling to commit to distribution in the streets.

Bleach and condom distribution continues in agencies and on the streets as long as resources last. Like many programs, Dignilife will close at the end of FY '90 because it has lost Department of

Public Health (DPH) funding. It is not clear, as of this writing, which agency will be funded in Region I and how that will affect the ability of Holyoke providers to access bleach and condoms, as well as other services needed by HIV infected people.

The third objective, to advocate on behalf of HIV infected clients and patients, has continued as part of all of their efforts. The Taskforce worked to bring an alternative testing site (ATS) to Holyoke, that would allow people to be anonymously tested for the HIV virus. DPH has subcontracted with the Family Planning Council to provide this testing.

Working together to plan for the medical and human service needs of the HIV infected person has been difficult. Many health care and human service professionals are not knowledgeable about the disease. Dr. Kathleen Kerr, of the Holyoke Health Center, said that health care for the HIV infected person is very costly for a number of reasons. A few years ago, when a person learned they were infected with the AIDS virus they were expected to live a few months, perhaps a year. Today, people who are HIV infected may live 7 to 10 years. Much of the care they need requires time, education, and the coordination of services needed for daily living. The private physician who performs a procedure which costs \$45 or more is reimbursed at a much lower rate; a physician cannot afford to carry many HIV infected patients on his/her caseload. Dr. Kerr said that money needs to be made available for infectious disease internists in neighborhood health care centers, to teach physicians and other medical professionals about the disease and care of patients. Public dollars are required to respond to this medical emergency.

Our community, like many other communities, does not understand the progression of the virus. A person who is first found to be HIV positive is infected and infectious. At this stage, the person will have no symptoms and may continue to engage in high risk activities. Years may go by before the symptoms of AIDS Related Complex (ARC) appear; then a person experiences the roller coaster of wellness and sickness. The period of time between this and the diagnosable AIDS, when the person has fallen prey to one or more opportunistic diseases, varies in each individual. We do know that prolonged illness often means people are unable to work, do not have medical insurance, and incur major medical and living expenses.

The Holyoke AIDS Taskforce is attempting to plan for the continued provision of services to HIV infected persons. They have struggled to educate the community, educators, health and human service professionals, and municipal officials. Still, the crisis is real, it's frightening, and it's going to get worse. How much worse is unclear; a lot of that will depend on how well the affected parties are able to work together.

